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ABSTRACT

This document presents 122 pages of illustrative maps, tables, and graphs that depict the following features of Europe: size, population, resources, commodities, trade, cities, energy, industries, demographic statistics, food and agriculture, aspects of the national governments, and aspects of the national economies. Numerous individual country maps also are included.

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EUROPE TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

1990 Revised Edition

A Total of 156 Pages

**122 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs
Depicting Europe's**

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| • Size | • Industries |
| • Population | • Demographic Statistics |
| • Resources | • Food & Agriculture |
| • Commodities | • Aspects of the |
| • Trade | National Governments |
| • Cities | • Aspects of the |
| • Energy | National Economies |

**Plus 34 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced
by United Nations and the U.S. Department of State**

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(Arranged alphabetically, not indexed)

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The editors of this atlas wish to express their appreciation to Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, professor emeritus of sociology at Boston University, for his valuable, friendly help.

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EUROPE PLACED WITHIN THE 48 CONTERMINOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

Total Area of Europe (excluding USSR)
1,879,810 sq mi
4,868,708 sq km

**Total Area (Land & Inland Waters) of the
48 Conterminous States of the U.S.**
3,021,295 sq mi
7,825,154 sq km

EUROPE TODAY map.
Data for the U.S. from The World Almanac and Book of
Facts 1989. P. 408.
Data for Europe from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1989 World Population Data Sheet.

DRIVING DISTANCES IN EUROPE

(In kilometers)



Driving Distances

	miles	km
Athens-Istanbul	717	1154
Belgrade-Athens	738	1186
Bergen-Oslo	308	496
Berlin-Munich	367	590
Berlin-Vienna	316	509
Berlin-Warsaw	356	573
Bern-Milan	224	361
Bern-Vienna	597	961
Bucharest-Sofia	250	403
Budapest-Belgrade	247	396
Budapest-Bucharest	536	863
Frankfurt-Berlin	360	580
Helsinki-Leningrad	250	402

	miles	km
Kiev-Minsk	314	506
Kiev-Odessa	304	490
Krakow-Kiev	540	869
London-Edinburgh	441	709
Madrid-Lisbon	393	633
Madrid-Marseille	696	1120
Marseille-Milan	344	553
Milan-Rome	368	593
Minsk-Leningrad	464	746
Munich-Vienna	270	435
Oslo-Stockholm	330	531
Paris-Bern	354	569
Paris-Calais	172	276

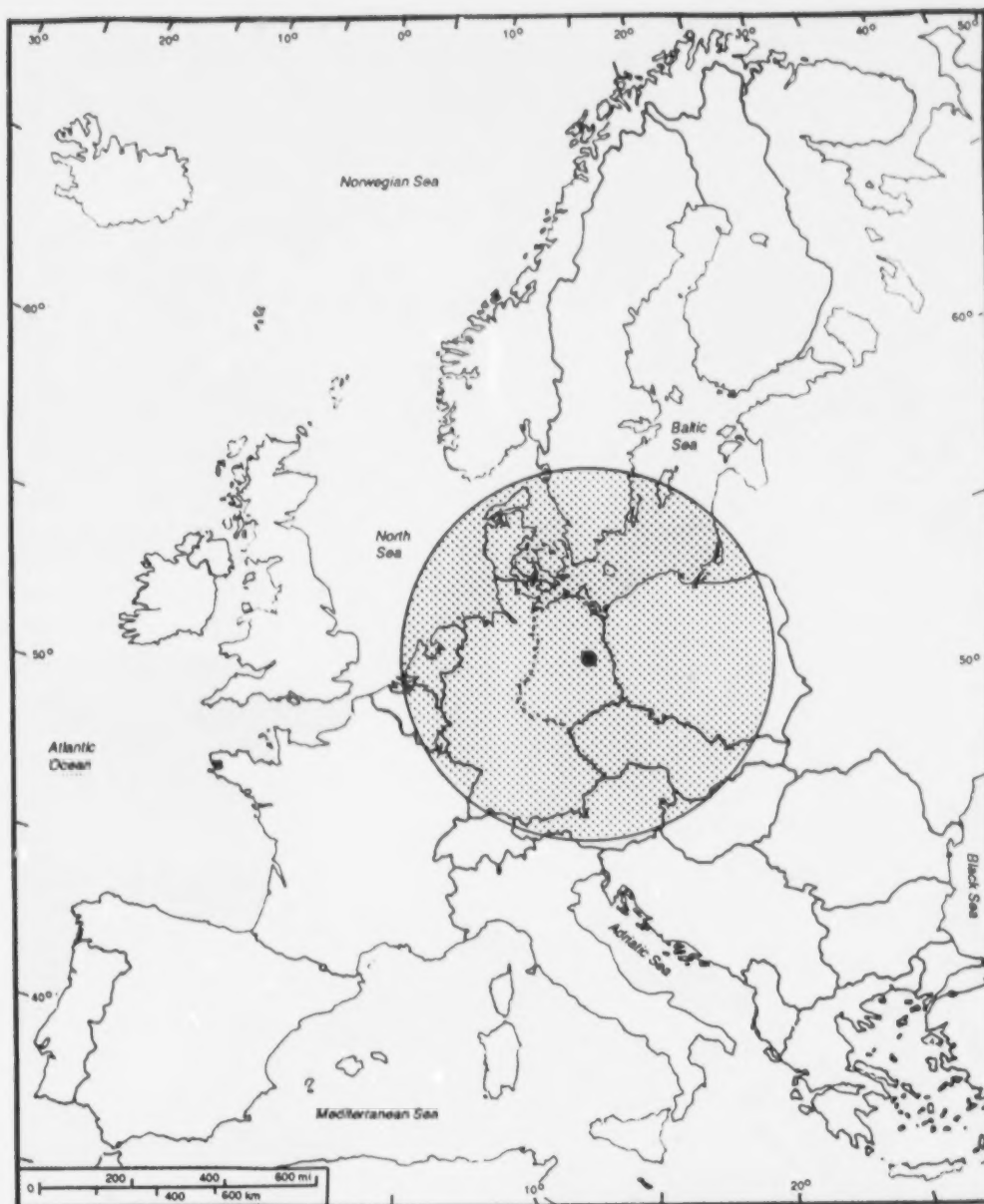
	miles	km
Paris-Frankfurt	424	683
Paris-Madrid	793	1276
Vienna-Budapest	150	241
Vienna-Krakow	276	444
Warsaw-Krakow	182	293
Warsaw-Minsk	339	545
(via Brest)		

Air distances:

Kiev-Moscow	435	700
Moscow-Leningrad	342	550

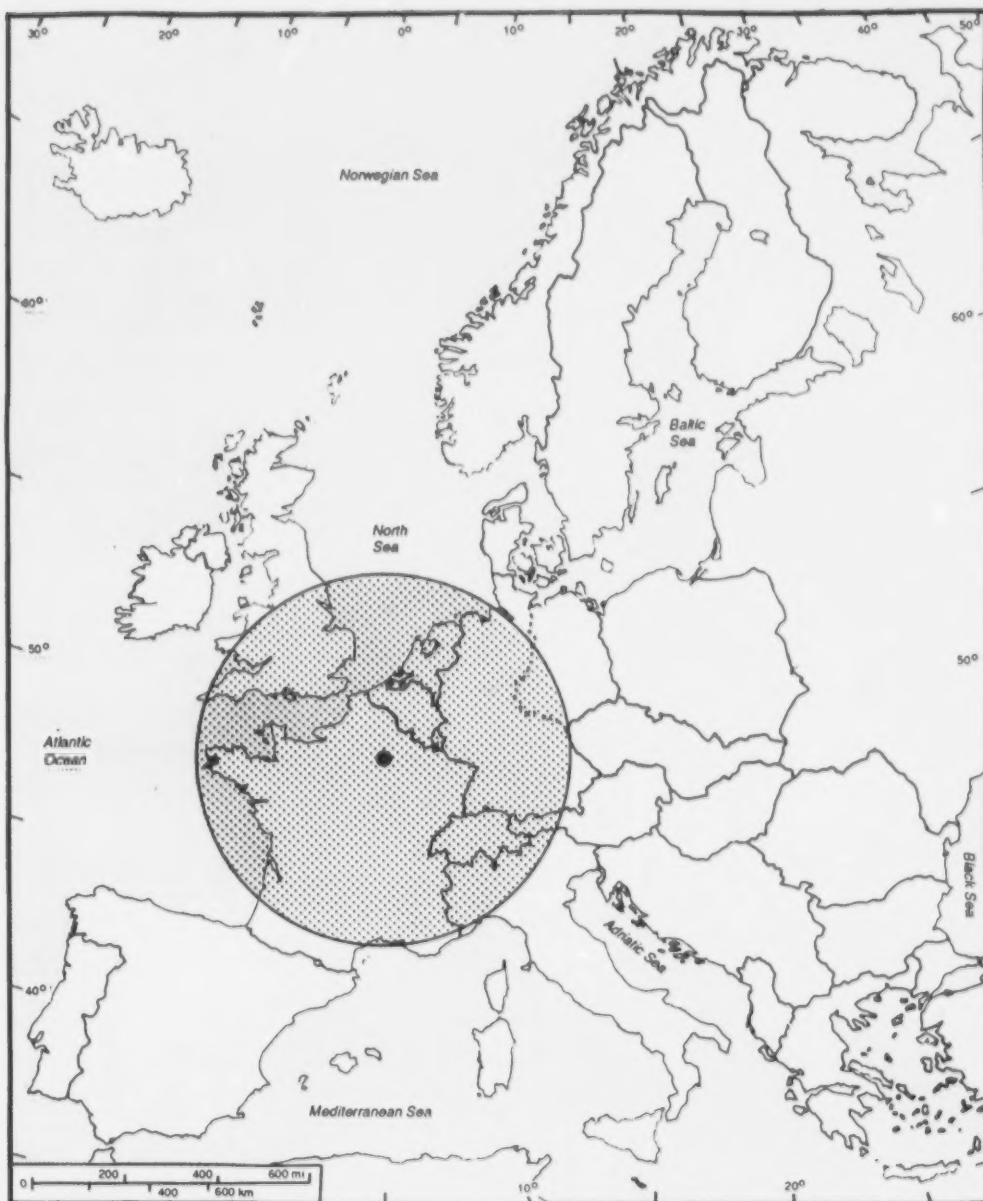
BERLIN CENTERED, 400-MILE RADIUS

A similar circle could include
Houston and Oklahoma City.



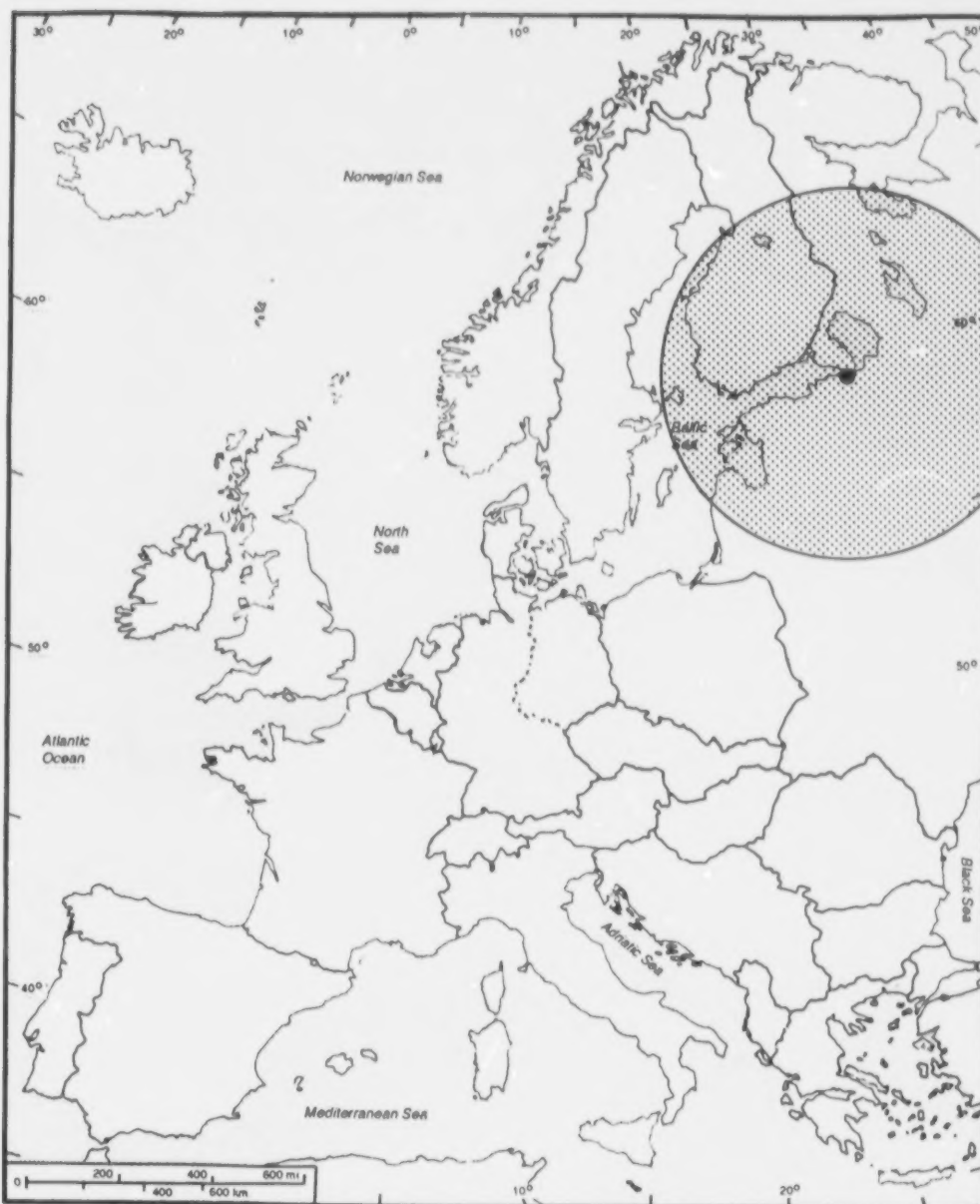
PARIS CENTERED, 400-MILE RADIUS

A similar circle could include
Minneapolis and Kansas City.



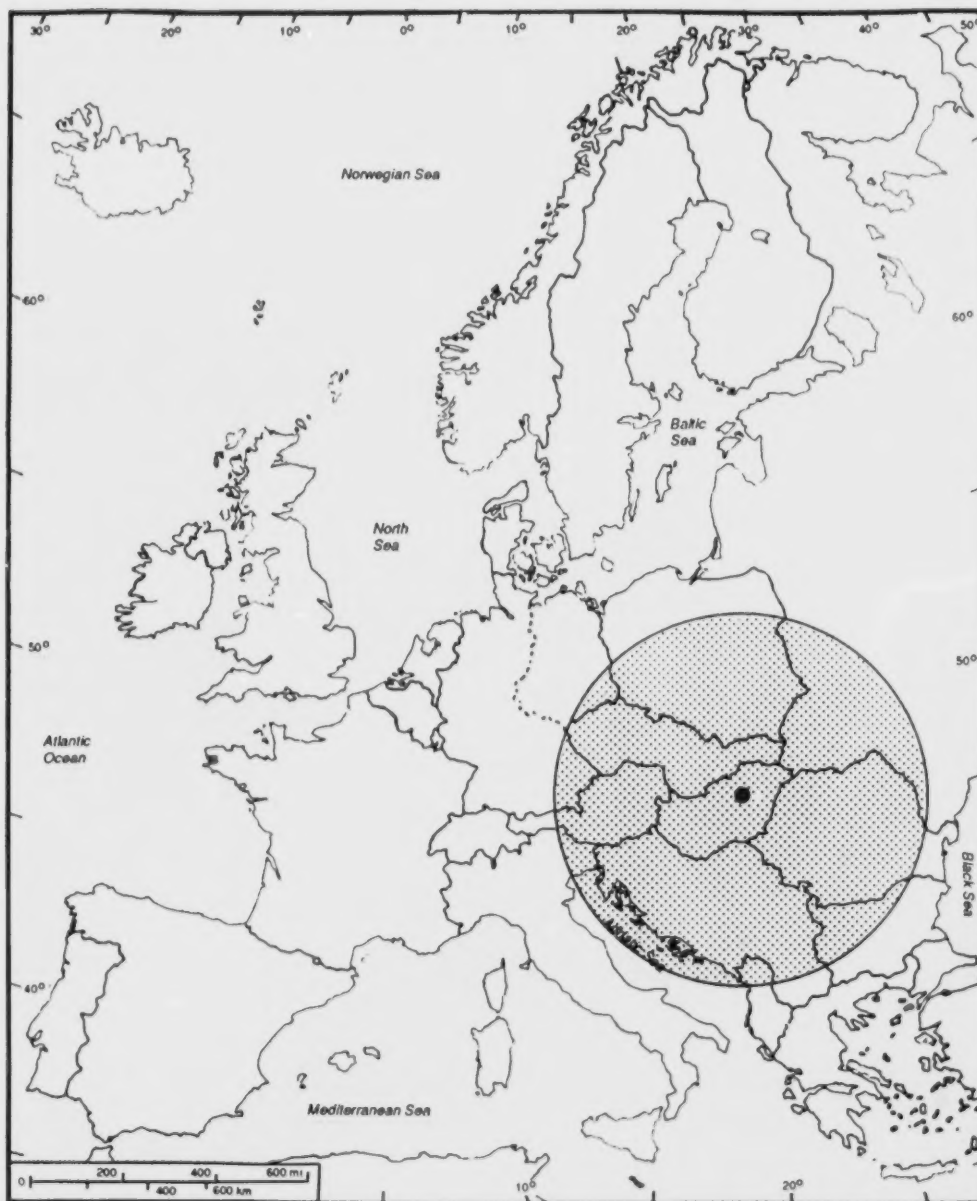
LENINGRAD CENTERED, 400-MILE RADIUS

A similar circle could include
Boston and Washington DC.



BUDAPEST CENTERED, 400-MILE RADIUS

A similar circle could include San Francisco and Los Angeles -- almost San Francisco and San Diego.



THE CONTERMINOUS 48 WITHIN USSR

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.



Total Area of USSR
8,649,496 sq mi
22,402,195 sq km

Total Area (Land & Inland Waters) of the
48 Conterminous States of the U.S.
3,021,295 sq mi
7,825,154 sq km

EAST EUROPE AS SEEN FROM WEST EUROPE

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EAST EUROPE AS SEEN FROM WEST EUROPE *continued*

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SILHOUETTES...



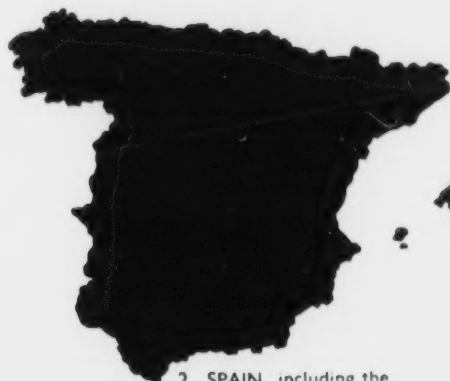
1 FRANCE : 213,100 sq. miles



4 GERMANY: 136,645 sq. miles
W. Germany 95,999 sq. miles including 184
sq. miles in W. Berlin
E. Germany 40,646 sq. miles



7 POLAND : 120,360 sq. miles



2 SPAIN, including the
Canary Islands : 194,424 sq. miles



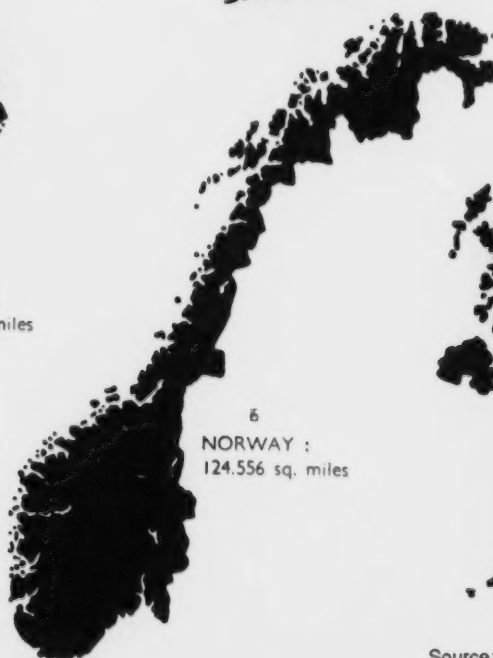
5 FINLAND :
130,127 sq. miles



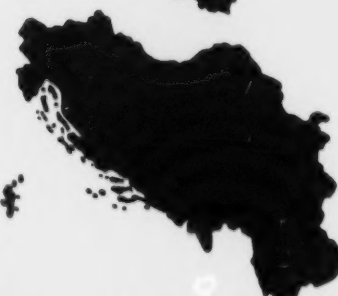
8 ITALY :
116,286 sq. miles



3 SWEDEN :
173,436 sq. miles



6 NORWAY :
124,556 sq. miles

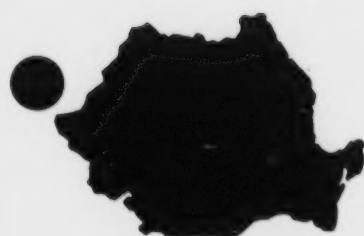


9 YUGOSLAVIA :
99,000 sq. miles



10 GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND :
94,276 sq. miles

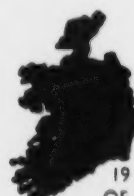
... OF EUROPEAN STATES



11 RUMANIA : 89,700 sq. miles



15 ICELAND : 39,758 sq. miles



19 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND : 26,600 sq. miles



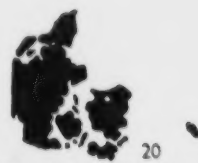
24 ALBANIA : 10,629 sq. miles



12 GREECE : 51,168 sq. miles



16 HUNGARY : 35,912 sq. miles



20 DENMARK : 16,580 sq. miles



25 CYPRUS : 3,572 sq. miles



13 CZECHOSLOVAKIA : 49,354 sq. miles



17 PORTUGAL : 35,404 sq. miles



21 SWITZERLAND : 15,944 sq. miles

27 ANDORRA : 175 sq. miles

28 MOUNT ATHOS : 122 sq. miles

29 MALTA, including islands of Gozo and Comino : 121 sq. miles

30 LIECHTENSTEIN : 62 sq. miles

31 SAN MARINO : 38 sq. miles

32 MONACO : 4 sq. miles

33 VATICAN CITY : 109 acres



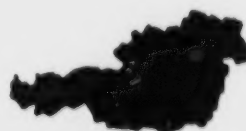
22 NETHERLANDS : 13,514 sq. miles



23 BELGIUM : 11,755 sq. miles

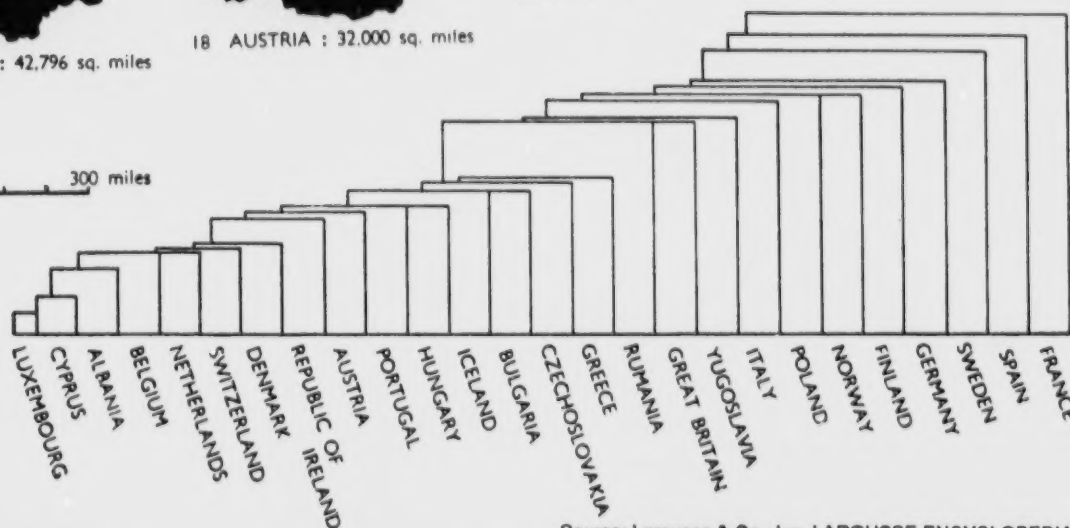


14 BULGARIA : 42,796 sq. miles



18 AUSTRIA : 32,000 sq. miles

0 300 miles



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POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE



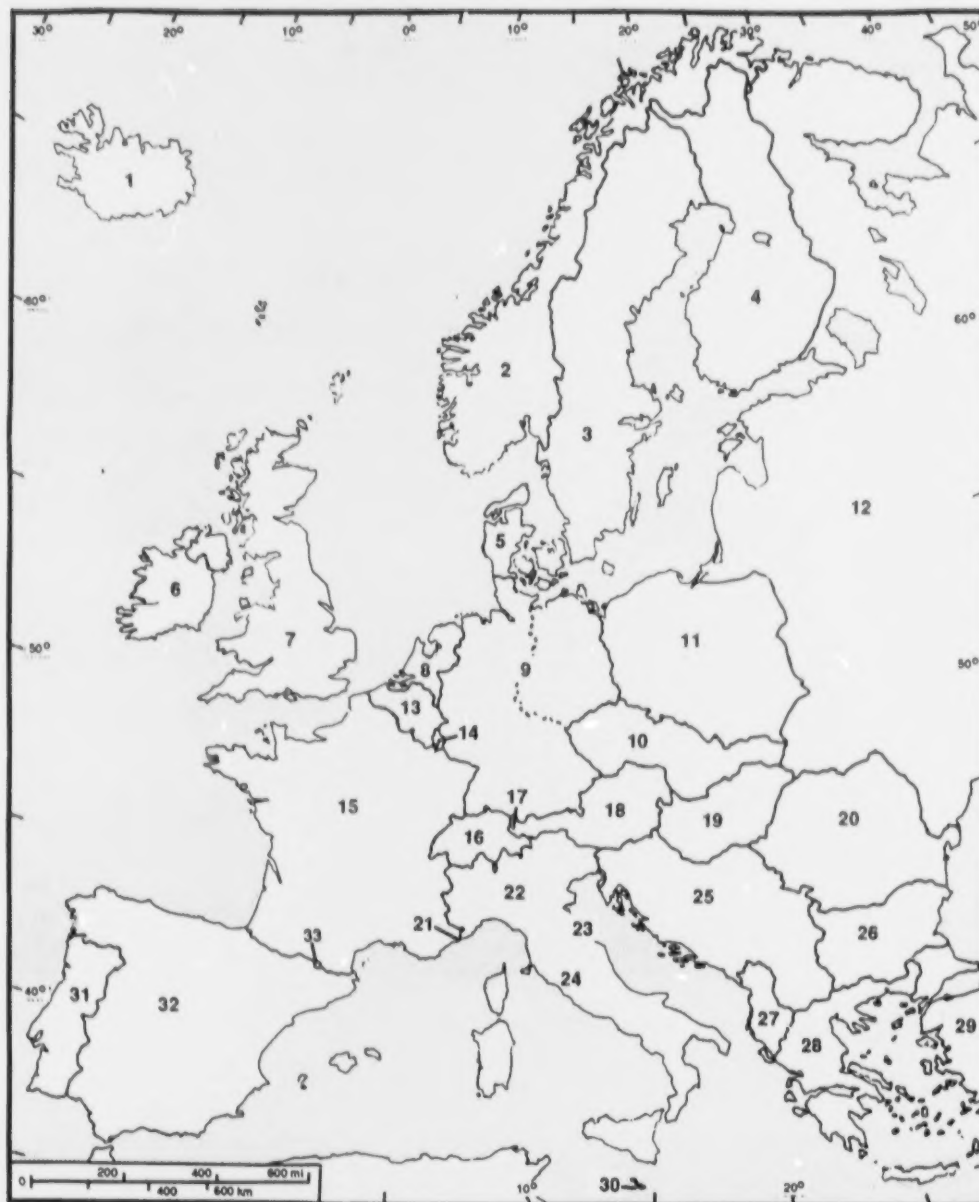
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY



POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS

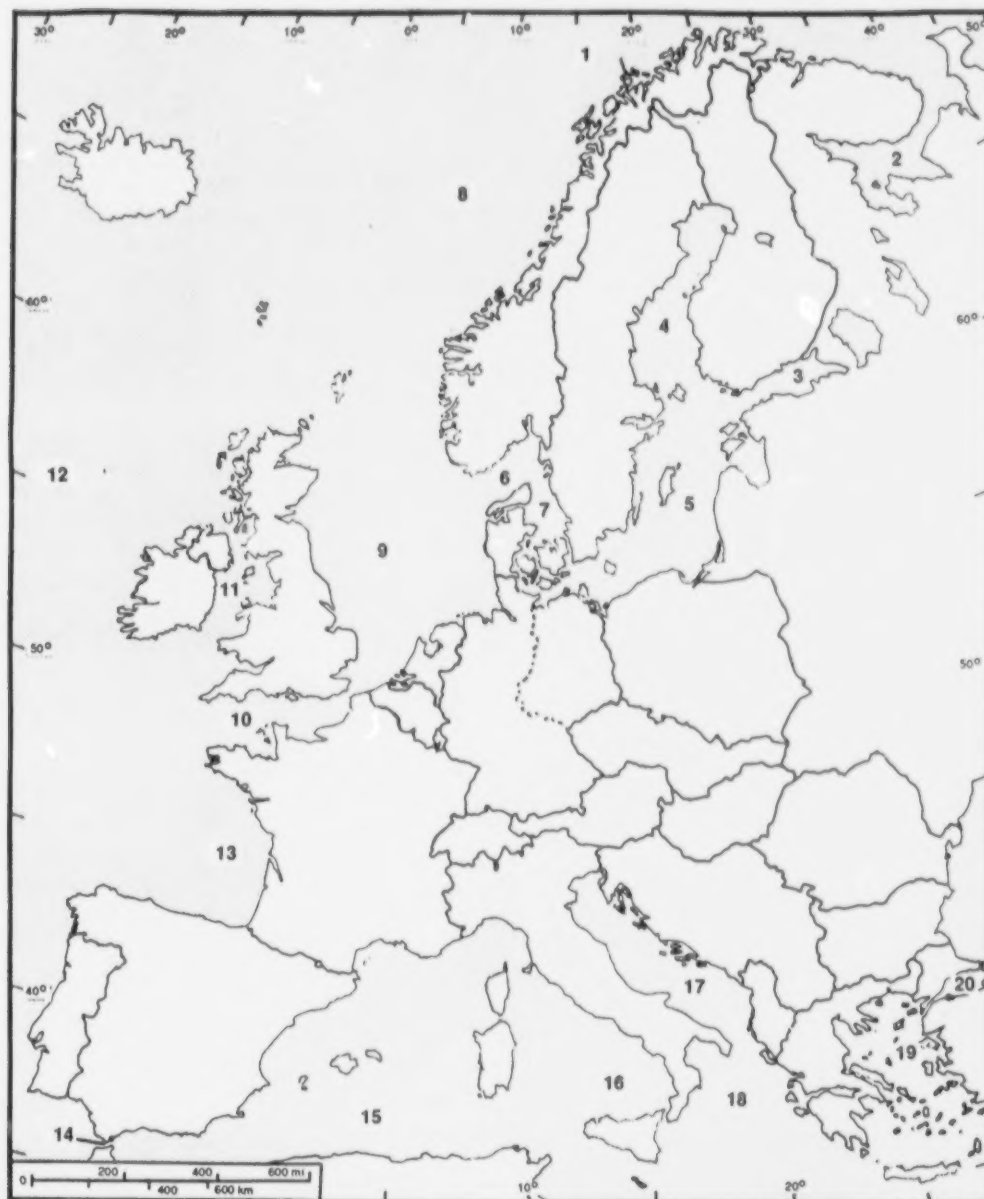


NAME THEM ! (Countries)



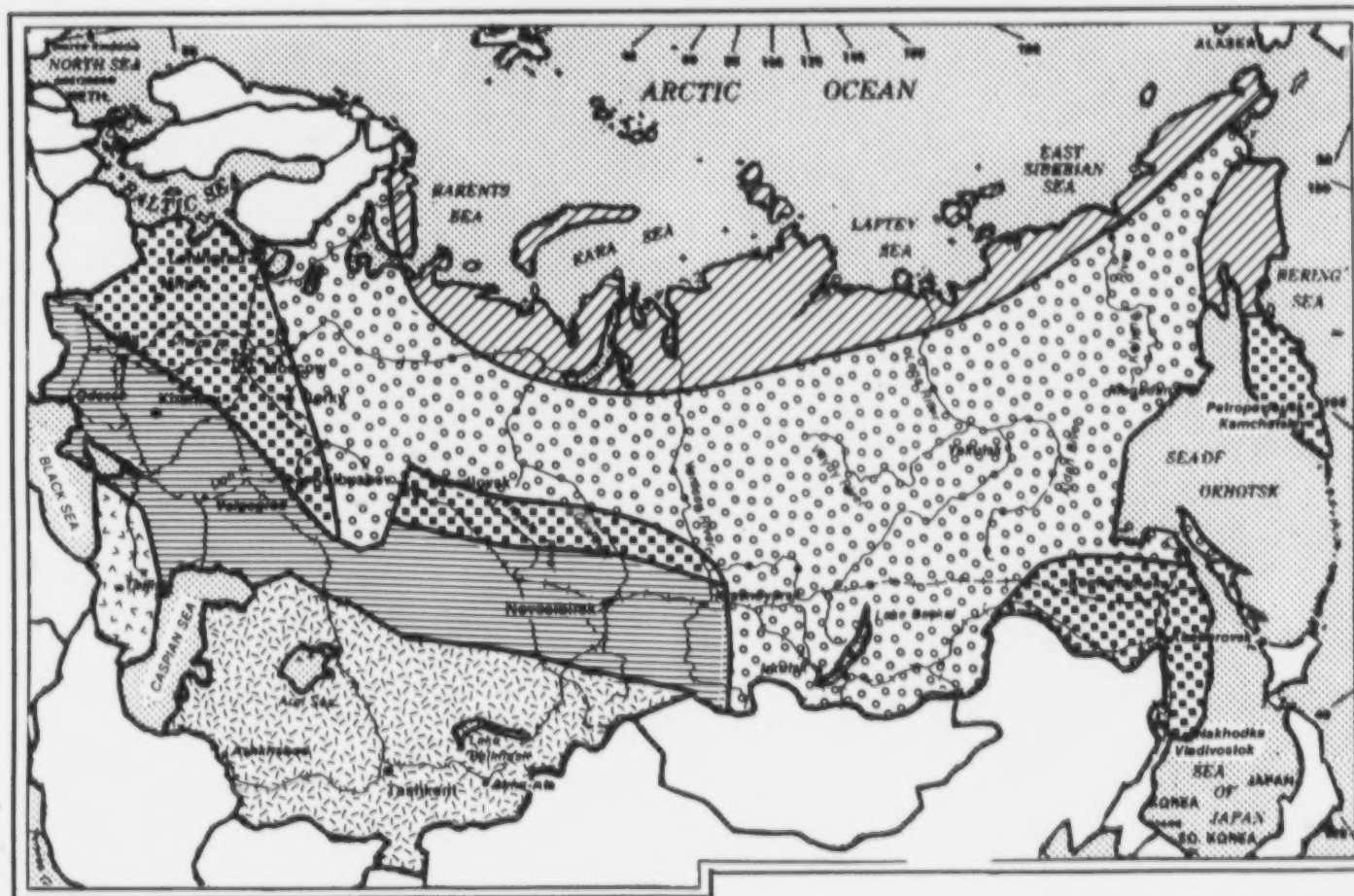
- 1 Iceland 2 Norway 3 Sweden 4 Finland 5 Denmark 6
Ireland 7 United Kingdom 8 The Netherlands 9 Germany
10 Czechoslovakia 11 Poland 12 USSR 13 Belgium
14 Luxembourg 15 France 16 Switzerland 17 Liechtenstein
18 Austria 19 Hungary 20 Romania 21 Monaco 22 Italy
23 San Marino 24 The Vatican 25 Yugoslavia 26 Bulgaria
27 Albania 28 Greece 29 Turkey 30 Malta 31 Portugal
32 Spain 33 Andorra

NAME THEM ! (Bodies of Water)



- 1 Arctic Ocean &/or Barents Sea 2 White Sea 3 Gulf of Finland
4 Gulf of Bothnia 5 Baltic Sea 6 Skagerrak 7 Kattegat
8 Norwegian Sea 9 North Sea 10 English Channel 11 Irish Sea
12 Atlantic Ocean 13 Bay of Biscay 14 Strait of Gibraltar
15 Mediterranean Sea 16 Tyrrhenian Sea 17 Adriatic Sea
18 Ionian Sea 19 Aegean Sea 20 Sea of Marmara

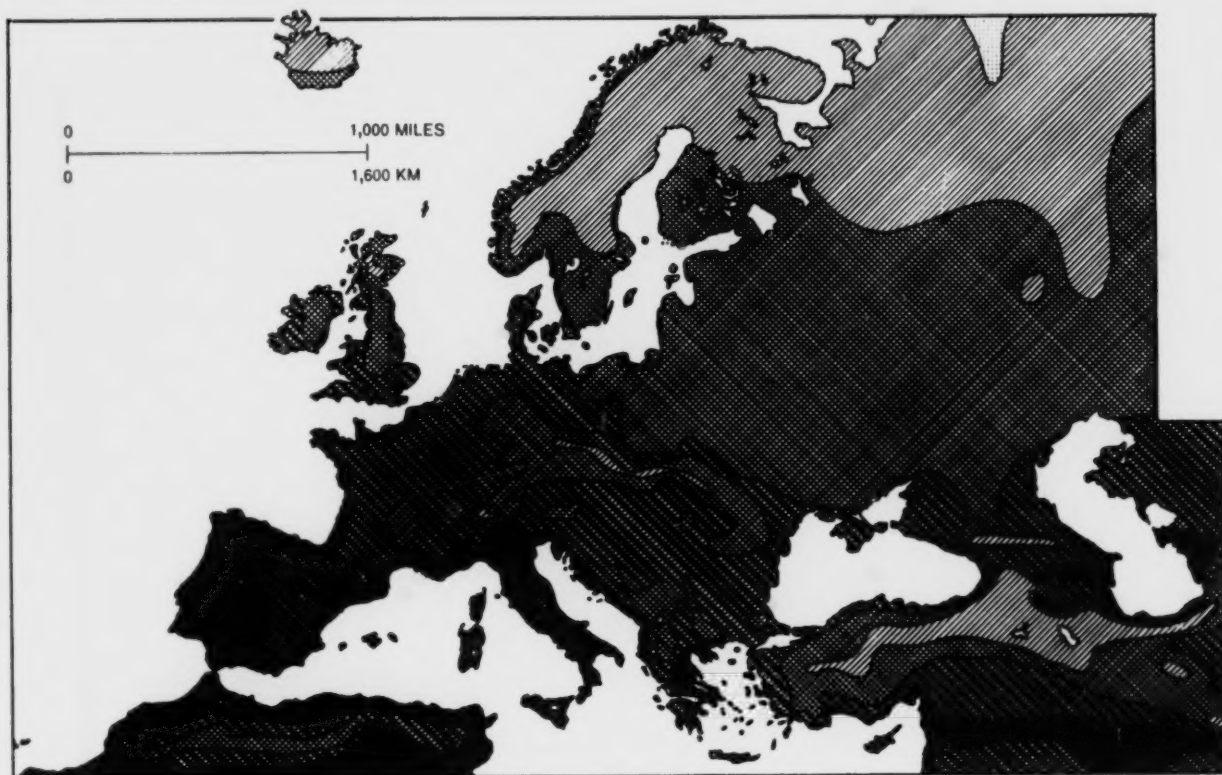
VEGETATION ZONES IN USSR



- | | |
|--|--|
|  Subtropical Forest |  Leafy Forest |
|  Steppes |  Evergreen Forest |
|  Desert |  Tundra |

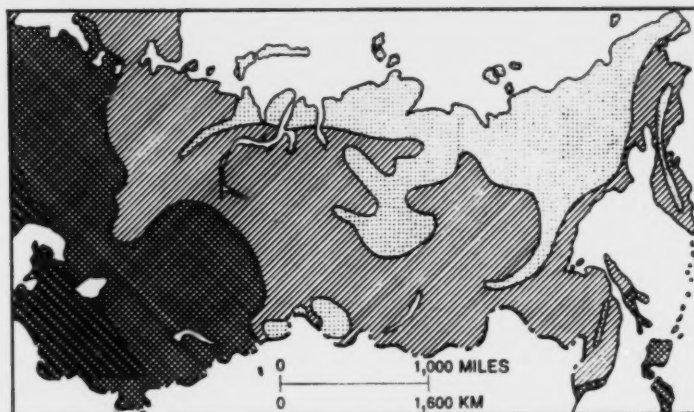
EUROPE TODAY map.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF FROST-FREE SEASON



AVERAGE LENGTH OF
FROST FREE SEASON

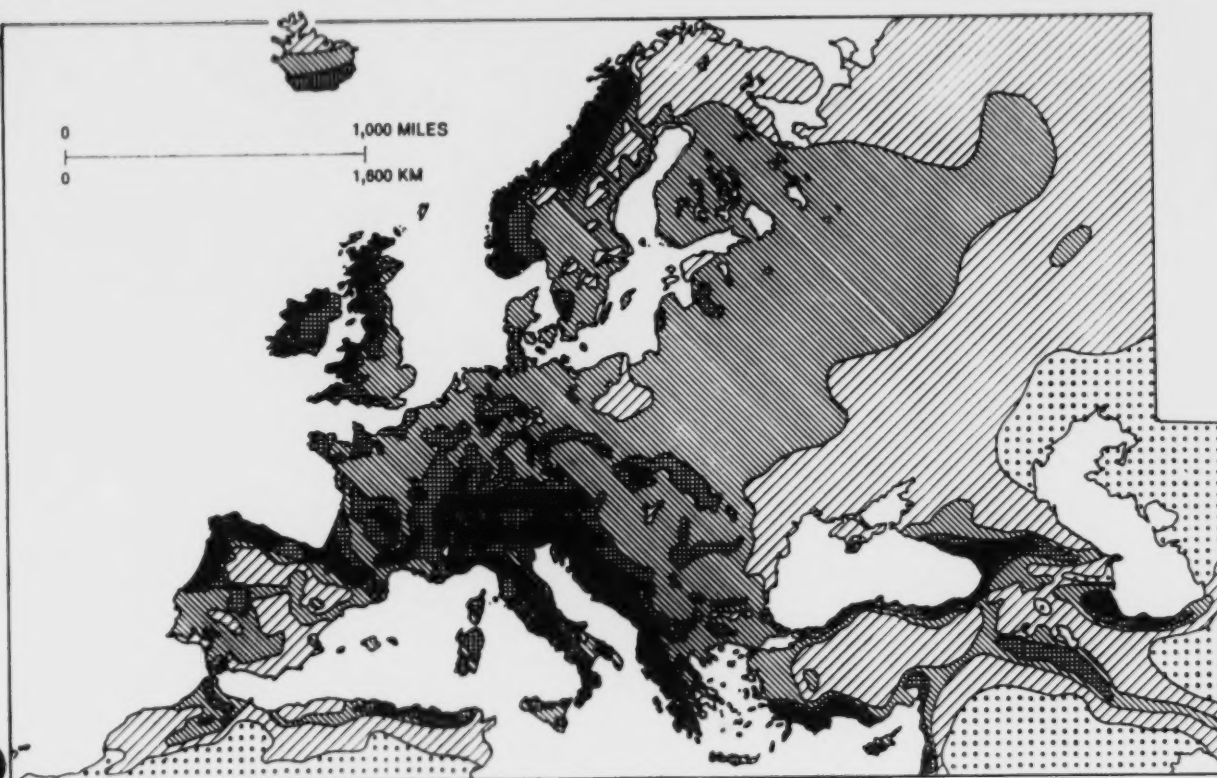
-  under 60 days
-  60-120
-  120-180
-  180-240
-  over 240 days



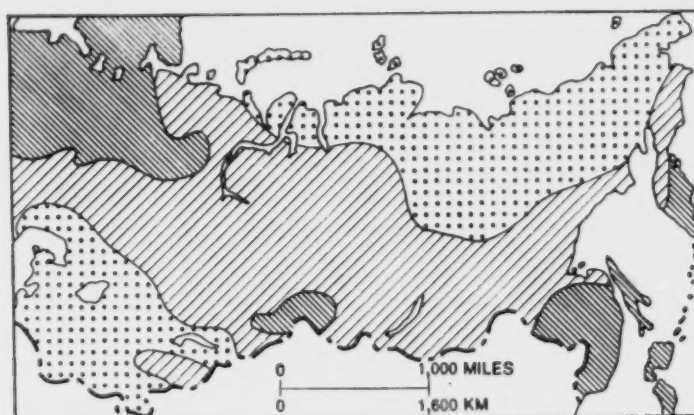
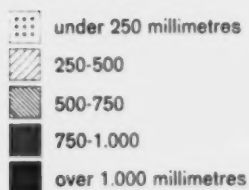
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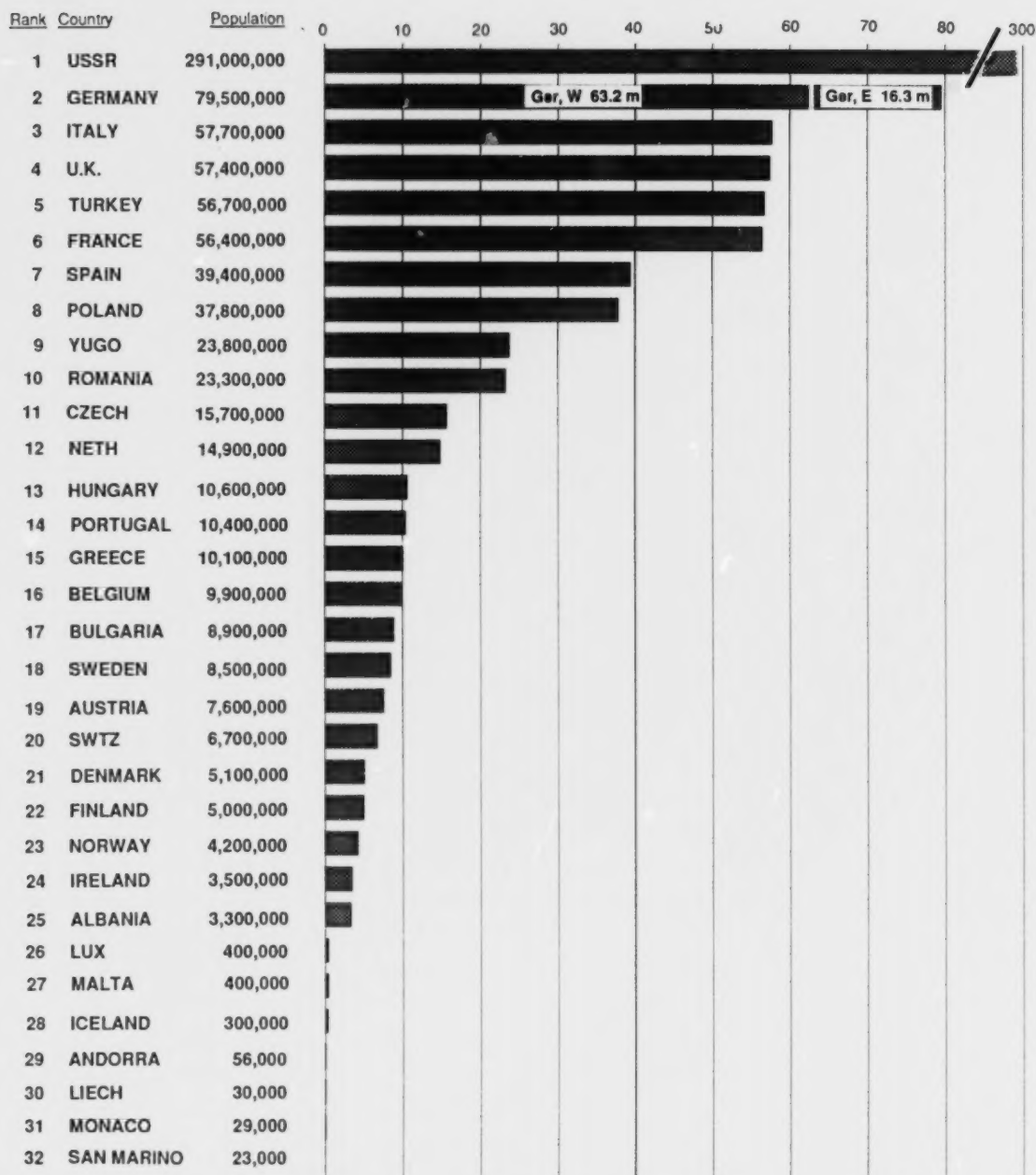
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THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE RANKED BY POPULATION

-- Estimates for Mid-1990 --



* Excludes Vatican with a 1989 population of 750.

Total Population This Page: 928,138,000*

EUROPE TODAY chart. Population figures for countries except the five cited in next sentence are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1990 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican are from 1990 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

THE SIX MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES



France	56,400,000	Italy	57,700,000
Germany	79,500,000	Poland	37,800,000
East Germany	16,300,000	Spain	39,400,000
West Germany	63,200,000	United Kingdom	57,400,000

Total of these six: 328,200,000 out of Europe's total of 500,896,750

Not included in the above figures are USSR 291,000,000
Turkey 56,700,000

COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, AND POPULATIONS

Country	Est'd Population mid-1990 ¹	Capital	Est'd Population ¹	
Albania	3,300,000	Tirana	272,000	1986
Andorra	(1989) 56,000	Andorra la Vella		
Austria	7,600,000	Vienna	1,500,000	1987 cen
Belgium	9,900,000	Brussels	973,196	1987
Bulgaria	8,900,000	Sofia	1,119,000	1987
Czechoslovakia	15,700,000	Prague	1,200,000	1987
Denmark	5,100,000	Copenhagen	622,000	1987
Finland	5,000,000	Helsinki	487,000	1988
France	56,400,000	Paris	2,188,918	1982 cen
Germany				
Germany, East	16,300,000	Berlin (eastern sector)	1,236,000	1987
Germany, West	63,200,000	Bonn	285,000	1977
Greece	10,100,000	Athens	3,016,457	1981
Hungary	10,600,000	Budapest	2,104,000	1988
Iceland	300,000	Reykjavik	89,000	1986
Ireland	3,500,000	Dublin	502,000	1988
Italy	57,700,000	Rome	2,800,000	1987
Liechtenstein	(1989) 30,000	Vaduz	4,920	1986
Luxembourg	400,000	Luxembourg	86,000	1986
Malta	400,000	Valletta	14,000	1981
Monaco	(1989) 29,000	Monaco-Ville	1,700	1985
Netherlands	14,900,000	Amsterdam	682,000	1987
Norway	4,200,000	Oslo	449,000	1988
Poland	37,800,000	Warsaw	1,600,000	1987
Portugal	10,400,000	Lisbon	2,000,000	1987
Romania	23,300,000	Bucharest	1,900,000	1986
San Marino	(1989) 23,000	San Marino	4,179	1987
Spain	39,400,000	Madrid	3,500,000	1987
Sweden	8,500,000	Stockholm	663,000	1988
Switzerland	6,700,000	Bern	145,000	1982
United Kingdom	57,400,000	London	6,700,000	1986
Vatican	(1989) 750			
Yugoslavia	23,800,000	Belgrade	1,300,000	1980

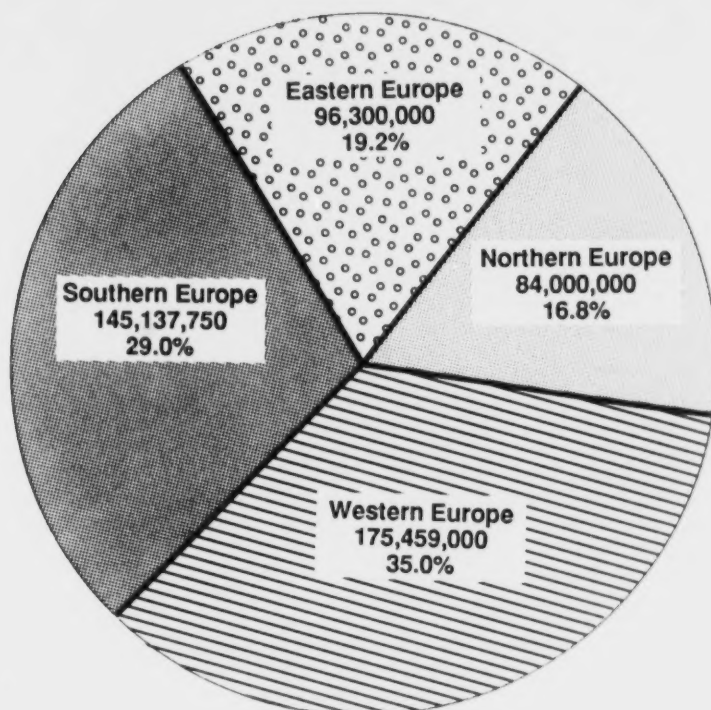
Total Population for the 31 countries above: 500,938,750

Turkey	56,700,000	Ankara	1,700,000	1988
USSR	291,000,000	Moscow	8,800,000	1987

¹ Based upon data from a recent census or by incorporating estimates made by the UN, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and official country publications.

Population figures for countries except the five cited in next sentence are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1990 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican and for all capitals are from 1990 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS, SHARE OF TOTAL



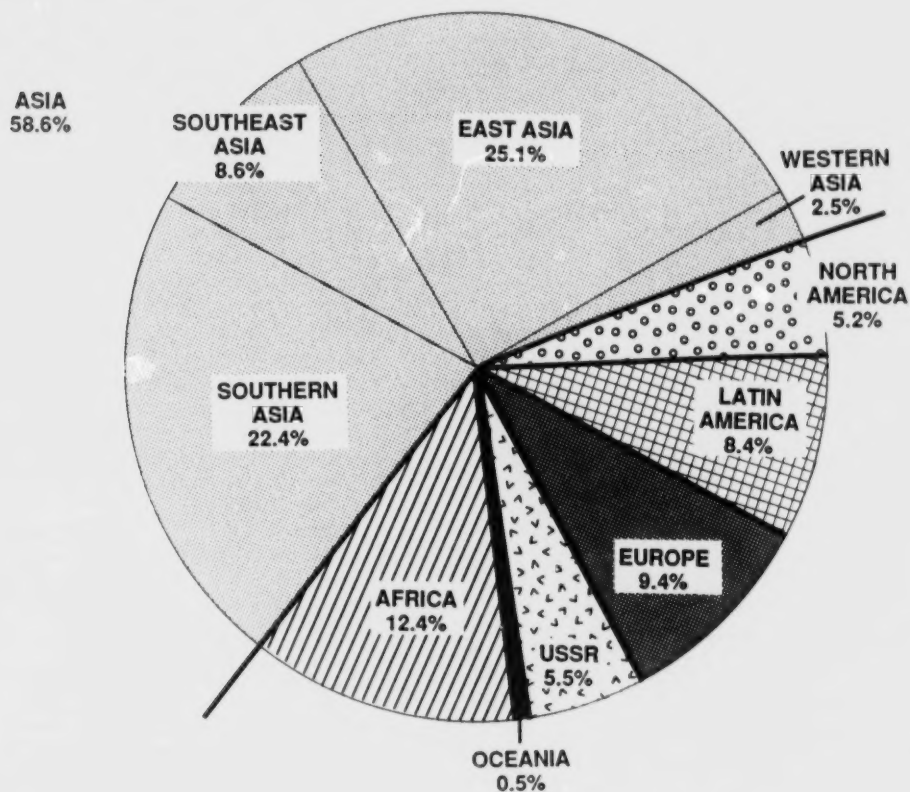
Percentages do not sum to 100.0% because of internal rounding.

Total Population of Europe, Estimated Mid-Year 1990; 500,896,750
(exclusive of USSR and Turkey)

Northern Europe		Western Europe By Geographical Definition		Southern Europe		Eastern Europe	
Country	Population	Country	Population	Country	Population	Country	Population
Denmark	5,100,000	Austria	7,600,000	Albania	3,300,000	Bulgaria	8,900,000
Finland	5,000,000	Belgium	9,900,000	Andorra	56,000	Czechoslovakia	15,700,000
Iceland	300,000	France	56,400,000	Greece	10,100,000	Hungary	10,600,000
Ireland	3,500,000	Germany	79,500,000	Italy	57,700,000	Poland	37,800,000
Norway	4,200,000	East Germany	16,300,000	Malta	358,000	Romania	23,300,000
Sweden	8,500,000	West Germany	63,200,000	Portugal	10,400,000		
United Kingdom	57,400,000	Liechtenstein	30,000	San Marino	23,000		
		Luxembourg	400,000	Spain	39,400,000		
		Monaco	29,000	Vatican	750		
		Netherlands	14,900,000	Yugoslavia	23,800,000		
		Switzerland	6,700,000				

EUROPE TODAY chart and table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. and from 1990 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

WORLD POPULATION, BY REGION **EUROPE 9.4%, DOWN FROM 10.3% IN 1984**



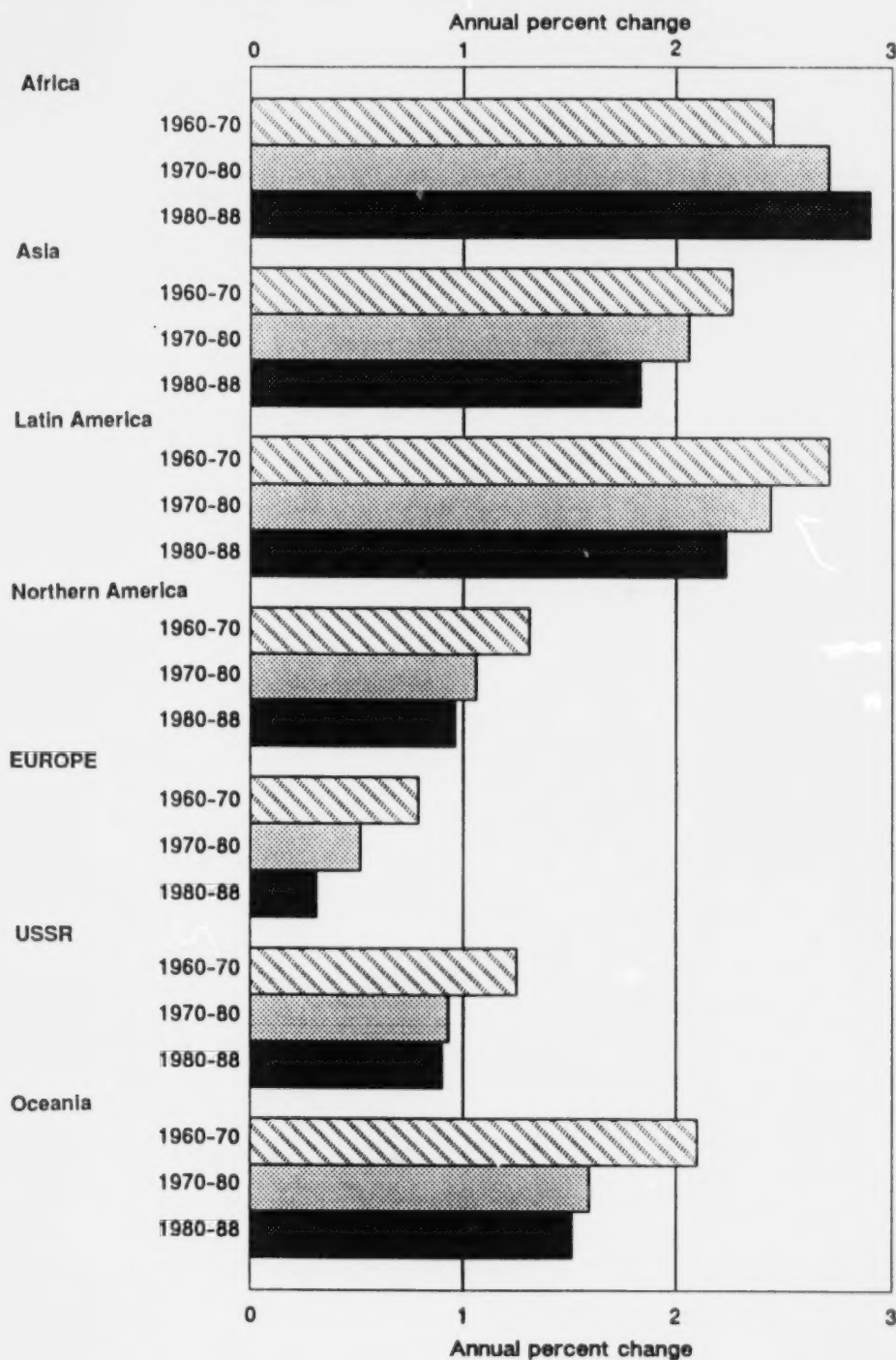
Estimated World Population Mid-1990
 5,326,000,000

Africa	661,000,000
Asia	3,116,000,000
Western Asia	132,000,000
Southern Asia	1,192,000,000
Southeast Asia	455,000,000
East Asia	1,336,000,000
North America	278,000,000
Latin America	447,000,000
EUROPE	501,000,000
USSR	291,000,000
Oceania	27,000,000

EUROPE TODAY chart. Figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

EUROPE HAS THE LOWEST POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Average Annual Growth Rates



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1989, P. 808.

EUROPE HAS THE LOWEST POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF WORLD'S MAJOR AREAS

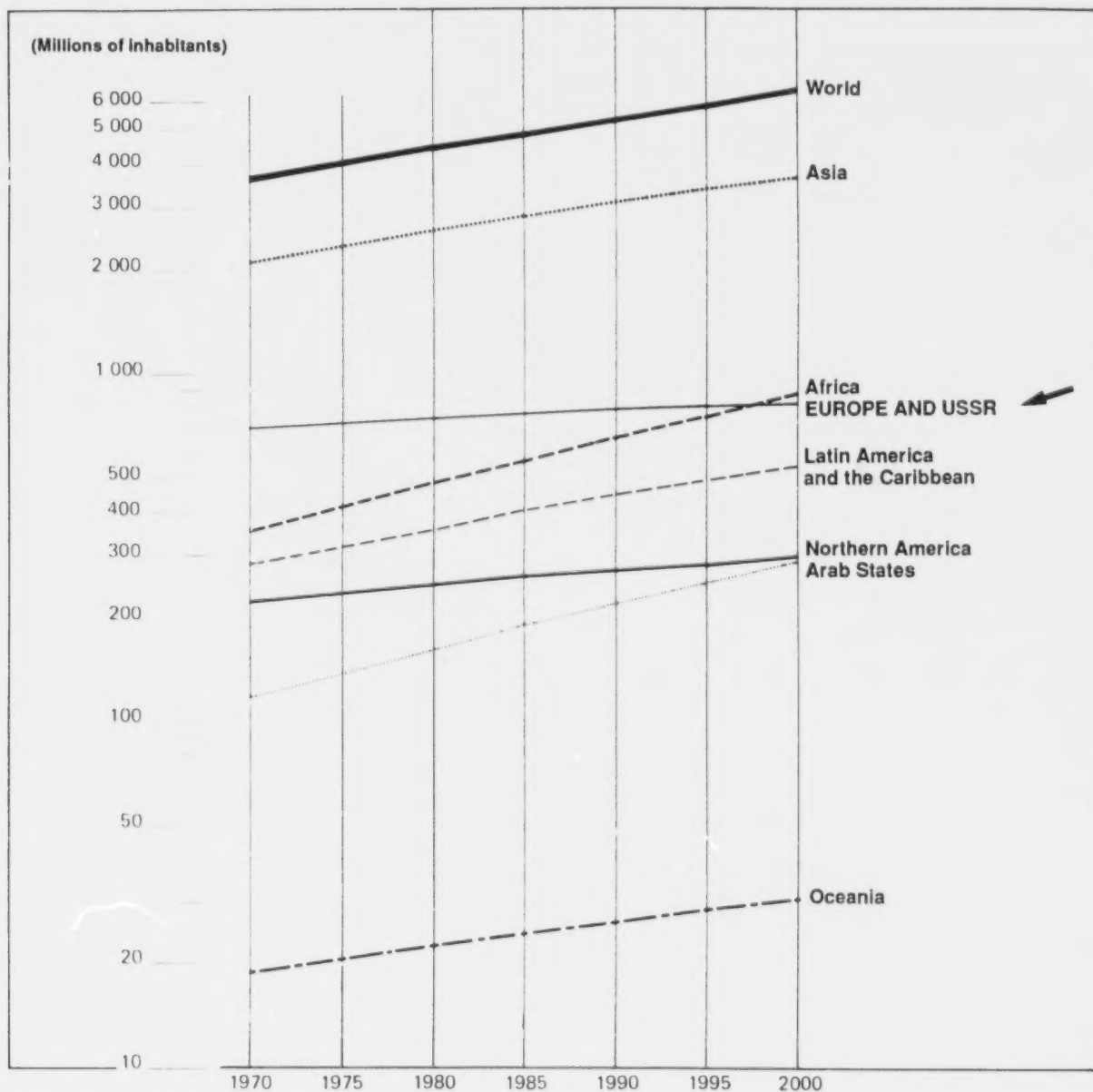
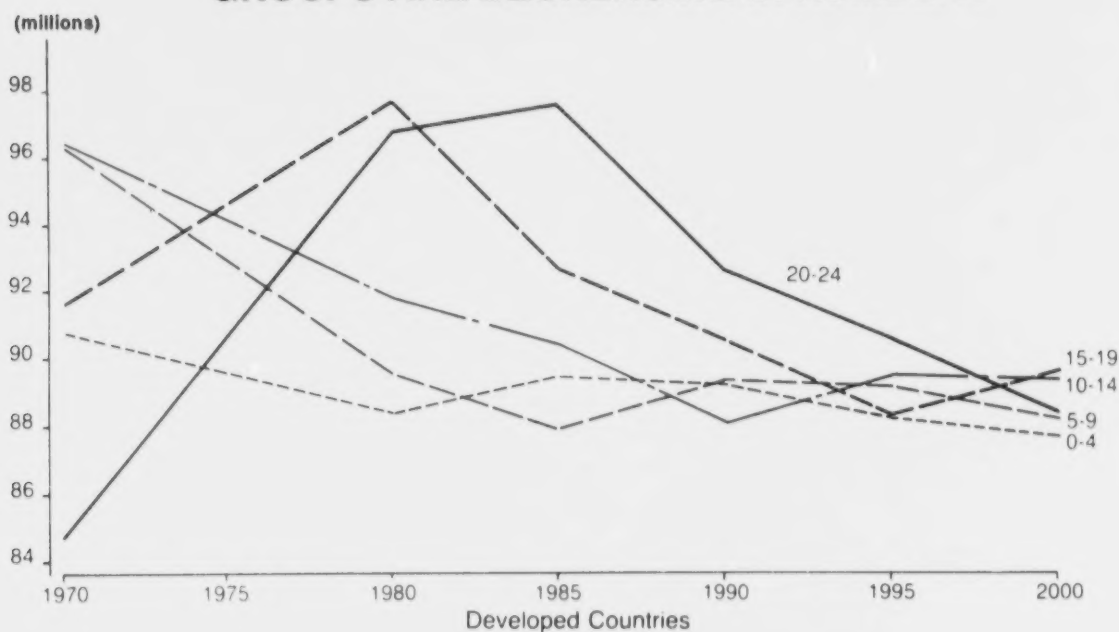


Figure from UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Unesco 1989. Figure 1, p. 1-4. Reproduced with the permission of Unesco.

AS POPULATIONS IN EUROPE AND OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AGE, THEIR YOUNGER AGE-GROUPS ARE DECREASING IN NUMBERS



AND THE OPPOSITE IS TRUE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

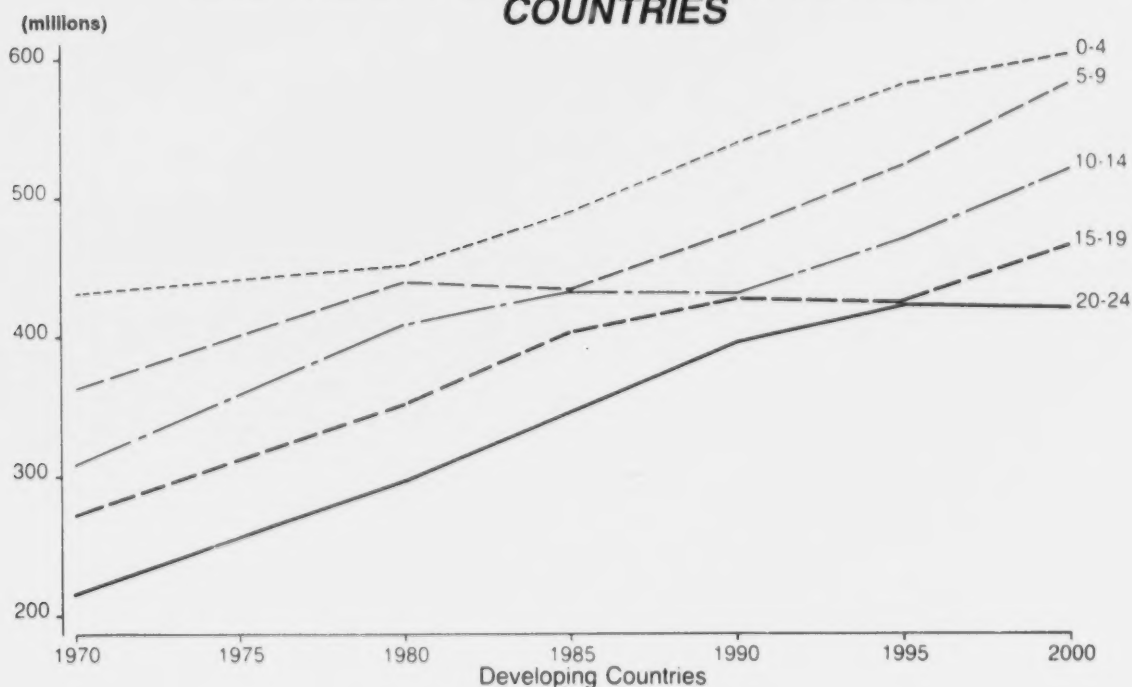


Figure from UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Unesco 1989. Figure 2, p. 1-5. Reproduced with the permission of Unesco.

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS AT CURRENT RATE

Country	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Doubling Time in Years (at current rate)
Albania	2.0	34
Andorra	--	--
Austria	0.1	1,155
Belgium	0.2	462
Bulgaria	0.1	630
Czechoslovakia	0.2	289
Denmark	0.0	--
Finland	0.3	239
France	0.4	157
Germany		
Germany, East	0.0	6,930
Germany, West	-0.0	--
Greece	0.2	408
Hungary	-0.2	--
Iceland	1.1	61
Ireland	0.6	108
Italy	0.1	1,155
Liechtenstein	--	--
Luxembourg	0.2	346
Malta	0.8	87
Monaco	--	--
Netherlands	0.4	165
Norway	0.3	231
Poland	0.6	122
Portugal	0.2	301
Romania	0.5	141
San Marino	--	--
Spain	0.3	247
Sweden	0.2	381
Switzerland	0.3	231
United Kingdom	0.2	301
Vatican	--	--
Yugoslavia	0.6	114
Turkey	2.1	32
USSR	0.9	80
World	1.8	39
U.S.A.	0.7	94
Canada	0.7	96

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographic area, an annual growth rate of this % ... will cause the population of that area to double in ...

0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without accounting for net immigration or emigration.

Population "Doubling Time": The number of years in which a population would double assuming a constant rate of natural increase. This column is included to provide an indication of the potential growth associated with a particular RNI.

Figures for this table from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATIONS ESTIMATED FOR 1990, AND PROJECTED TO YEARS 2000 AND 2020

Country	mid-1990	2000 ¹	2020 ¹
Albania	3,300,000	3,800,000	4,700,000
Andorra	56,000	--	--
Austria	7,600,000	7,700,000	7,600,000
Belgium	9,900,000	9,900,000	9,400,000
Bulgaria	8,900,000	9,000,000	9,100,000
Czechoslovakia	15,700,000	16,300,000	17,000,000
Denmark	5,100,000	5,200,000	4,900,000
Finland	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,900,000
France	56,400,000	57,900,000	58,500,000
Germany			
Germany, East	16,300,000	15,500,000	15,000,000
Germany, West	63,200,000	65,700,000	62,300,000
Greece	10,100,000	10,200,000	9,900,000
Hungary	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,400,000
Iceland	300,000	300,000	300,000
Ireland	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,400,000
Italy	57,700,000	58,600,000	56,100,000
Liechtenstein	(1982) 30,000	--	--
Luxembourg	400,000	400,000	400,000
Malta	400,000	400,000	400,000
Monaco	(1982) 29,000	--	--
Netherlands	14,900,000	15,300,000	15,000,000
Norway	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
Poland	37,800,000	38,900,000	41,700,000
Portugal	10,400,000	10,700,000	10,700,000
Romania	23,300,000	24,500,000	26,000,000
San Marino	(1980) 23,000	--	--
Spain	39,400,000	40,700,000	40,700,000
Sweden	8,500,000	8,800,000	9,000,000
Switzerland	6,700,000	6,800,000	6,900,000
United Kingdom	57,400,000	59,100,000	60,800,000
Vatican	(1981) 750	--	--
Yugoslavia	23,800,000	25,100,000	26,300,000
Totals of Above	500,938,750	514,200,000*	515,900,000*
Turkey	56,700,000	69,000,000	93,800,000
USSR	291,000,000	312,000,000	355,000,000
World	5,321,000,000	6,292,000,000	8,228,000,000
U.S.A.	251,400,000	268,300,000	294,400,000
Canada	26,600,000	29,300,000	33,100,000

* Totals exclude projections for Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican.

¹ For most countries, projected by applying growth rates incorporated in projections prepared by the UN, the World Bank, or the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For countries with low fertility (a total fertility rate of 2.0 or less), Population Reference Bureau projections incorporating an assumption of constant fertility were used. Projections to 2020 are, of course, subject to particularly wide margins of error.

Source: All population figures are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.,
1990 World Population Data Sheet except figures for Andorra,
Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican which are from
1990 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 65

Those who usually need to be supported by the Population Aged 16-65



Some Comparisons

Argentina	34/9	Japan	20/11
China	27/6	Mexico	42/4
Ethiopia	46/4	Nigeria	45/2
India	39/3	Philippines	39/3
Indonesia	38/3	South Africa	45/3
Iran	45/3	U.S.A.	22/12

Source: Data and headnote from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION DENSITY

-- Persons per square mile --



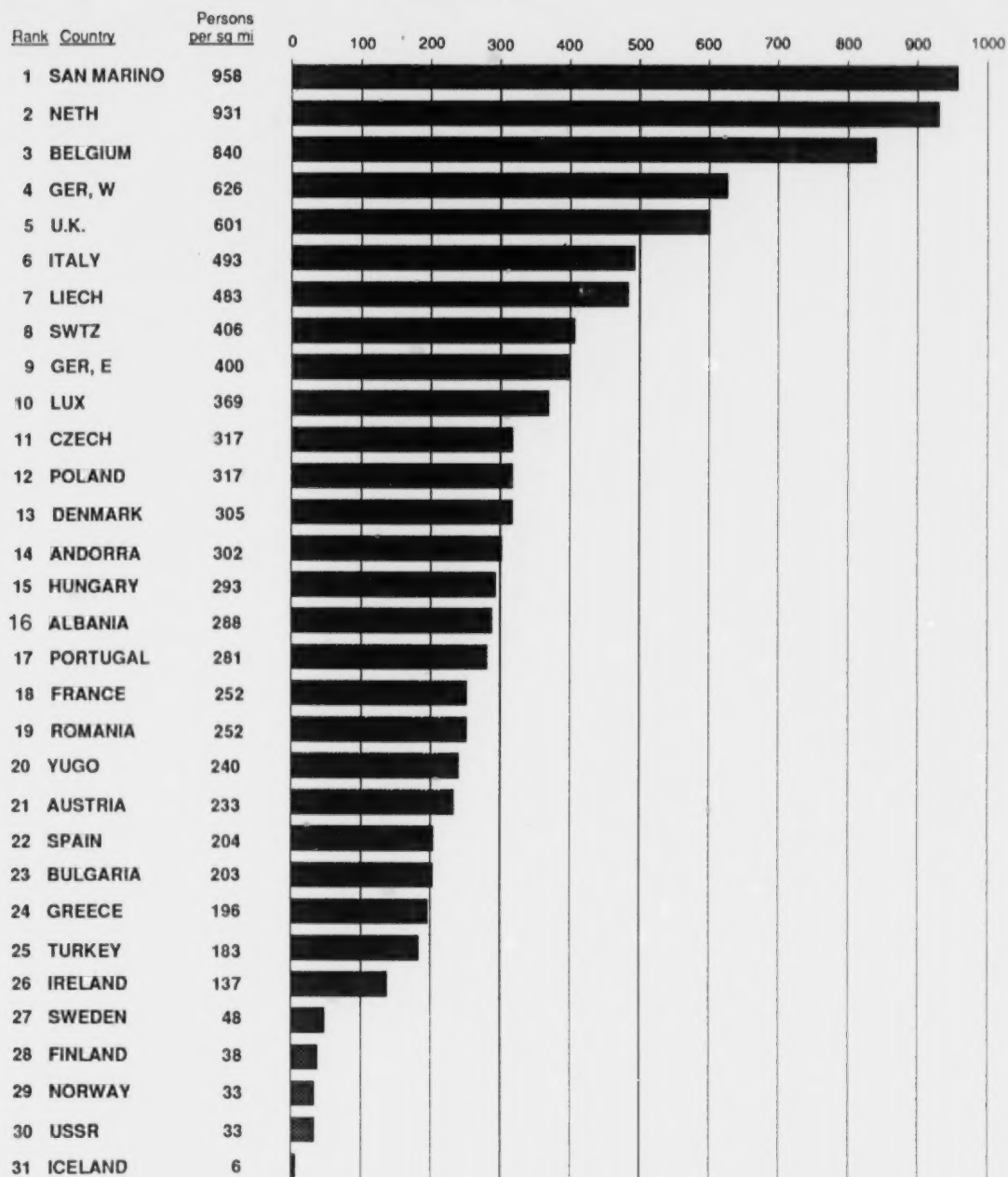
Persons per square mile 6-48 137-252 281-369 400-931 ● especially small area, not patterned

Albania	288	Greece	196	Portugal	281
Andorra	302	Hungary	293	Romania	252
Austria	233	Iceland	6	San Marino	958
Belgium	840	Ireland	137	Spain	204
Bulgaria	203	Italy	493	Sweden	48
Czechoslovakia	317	Liechtenstein	483	Switzerland	406
Denmark	305	Luxembourg	369	Turkey	183
Finland	38	Malta	2,934	United Kingdom	601
France	252	Monaco	28,072	Vatican	—
Germany		Netherlands	931	Yugoslavia	240
Germany, East	400	Norway	33	USSR	33
Germany, West	626	Poland	317		

EUROPE TODAY map. Figures from 1990
The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE RANKED BY DENSITY OF POPULATION

-- Persons per square mile --



VATICAN --
MALTA 2,934
MONACO 28,072

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from 1990 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate(%) ¹	Crude Death Rate(%) ¹	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births) ²	Total Fertility Rate(%) ³	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) ⁴
Albania	26	6	28.0	3.2	71
Andorra	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	12	11	8.1	1.4	75
Belgium	12	11	9.2	1.6	74
Bulgaria	13	12	13.5	2.0	72
Czechoslovakia	14	11	11.9	2.1	71
Denmark	12	12	7.8	1.6	75
Finland	13	10	5.9	1.7	75
France	14	9	7.7	1.8	77
Germany, East	13	13	8.1	1.7	73
Germany, West	11	11	7.5	1.4	76
Greece	26	6	28.0	3.2	71
Hungary	12	13	15.8	1.8	70
Iceland	19	7	6.2	2.3	78
Ireland	15	9	9.7	2.2	74
Italy	10	9	9.5	1.3	75
Liechtenstein	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	12	10	8.7	1.4	75
Malta	16	8	8.0	2.0	75
Monaco	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	13	8	7.6	1.5	77
Norway	14	11	8.4	1.8	76
Poland	16	10	16.2	2.1	71
Portugal	12	10	14.9	1.6	74
Romania	16	11	25.6	2.3	70
San Marino	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	11	8	9.0	1.5	77
Sweden	14	11	5.8	2.0	77
Switzerland	12	9	6.8	1.6	77
United Kingdom	14	12	9.5	1.8	75
Vatican	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	15	9	24.5	2.0	71
Turkey	29	8	74	3.6	64
USSR	19	10	29.0	2.5	69

1 Birth and Death Rate: These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude death rates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher than those in less developed countries (LDCs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

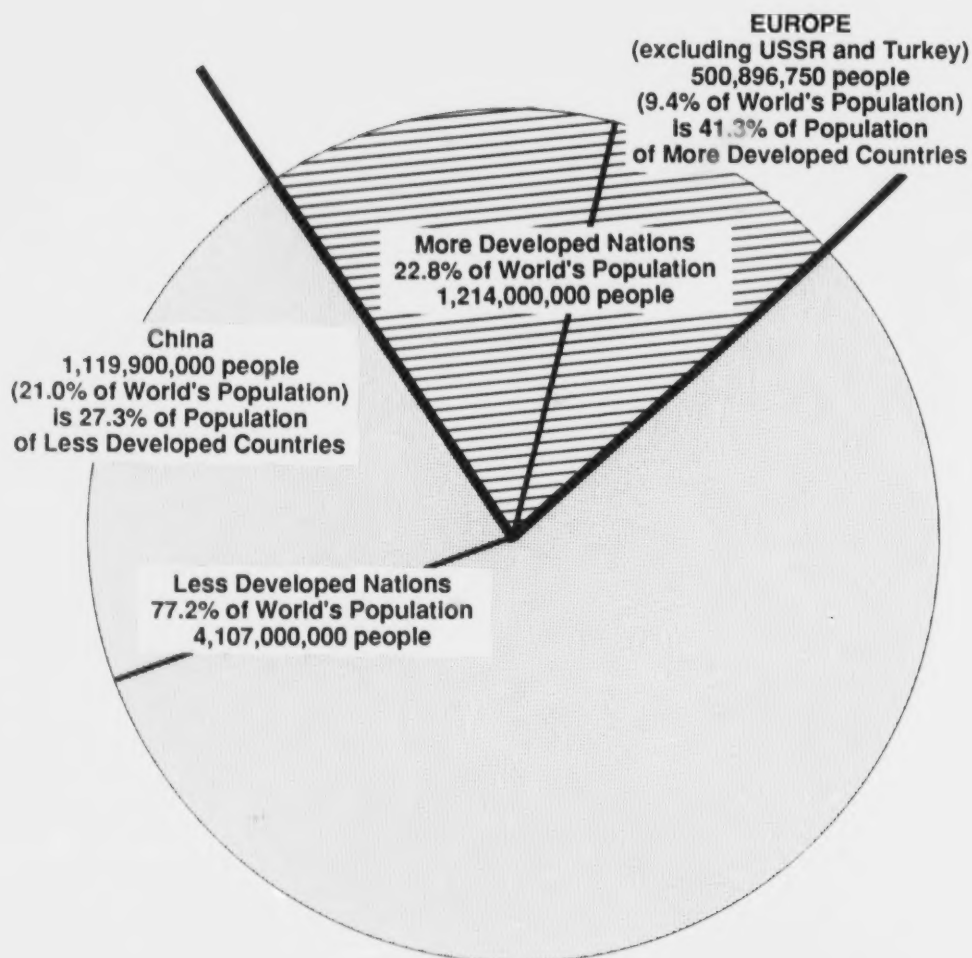
2 Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths to infants under age 1 year per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with one decimal place are those generally considered to be completely registered. Some differences in definition of an infant death affect comparability of rates from country to country and some "complete" rates are for year of registration rather than occurrence.

3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

4 Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under *current* mortality levels.

EUROPE TODAY Table. Data from
Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World
Population Data Sheet.

22.8% OF WORLD LIVES IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. EXCLUDING USSR AND TURKEY, 41.3% OF THOSE ARE IN EUROPE



Estimated World Population mid-1990
5,321,000,000

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE 501,000,000 EUROPEANS

Of every 100:

16 are Germans
11 are Britons
11 are Italians
11 are French

8 are Poles
8 are Spaniards
5 are Romanians
5 are Yugoslavs

3 are Czechoslovaks
3 are Dutch
2 are Austrians
2 are Belgians

2 are Bulgarians
2 are Greeks
2 are Hungarians
2 are Portuguese
2 are Swedes

1 is Danish
1 is Finnish
1 is Norwegian
1 is Swiss

and approximately 1 (actually closer to 2 because of rounding above)
would represent Albania, Andorra, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein,
Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, and the Vatican.

Source: EUROPE TODAY table. Data from
Population Reference Bureau Inc. 1990
World Population Data Sheet.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.)



Some Comparisons

Argentina	85	Japan	77
Brazil	74	Mexico	66
Canada	77	U.S.A.	74
China	21		
India	26	World	41

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Data Sheet.

THE 20 CITIES OF EUROPE WITH POPULATIONS OVER 1 MILLION

— Not including USSR and Turkey —



Athens (metropolitan area)	3,016,457
Barcelona	2,000,000
Belgrade	1,300,000
Berlin	3,036,000
Berlin, East	1,236,000
Berlin, West	1,800,000
Birmingham	1,008,000
Bucharest	1,900,000
Budapest	2,104,000
Hamburg	1,600,000
London	6,700,000

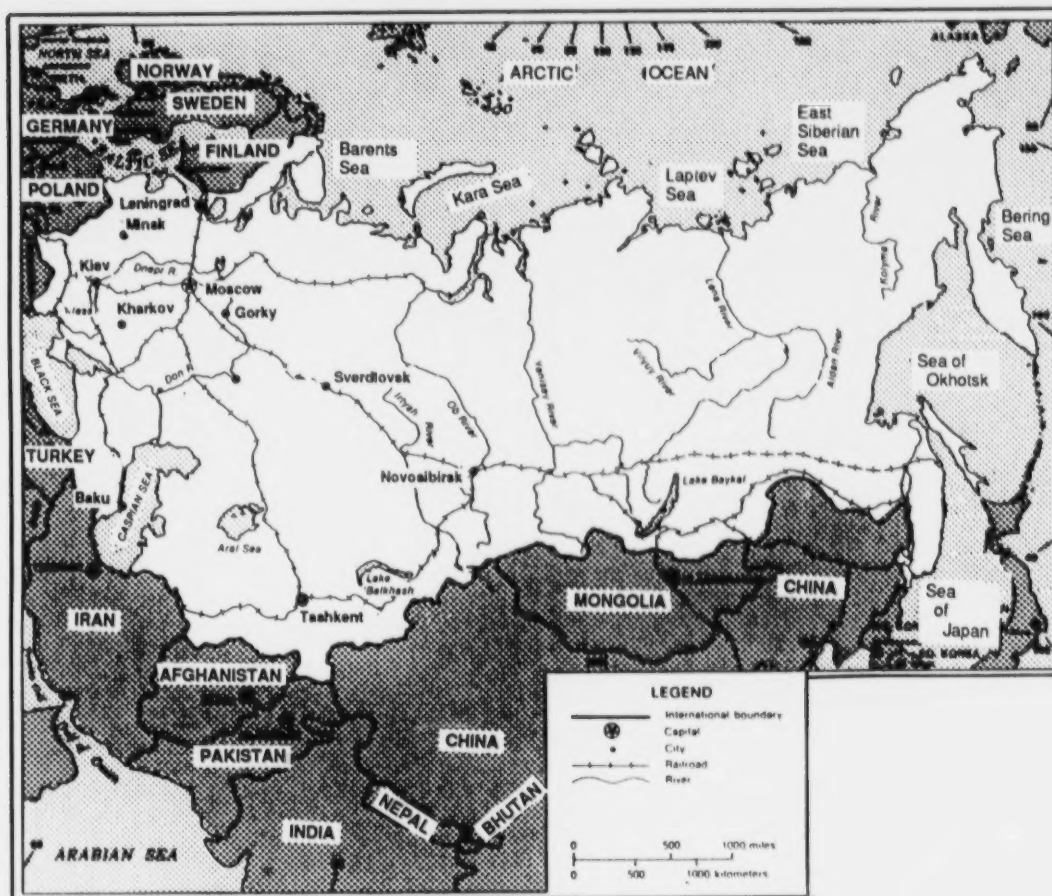
Madrid	3,500,000
Milan	1,400,000
Munich	1,300,000
Naples	1,200,000
Paris	2,188,918
Prague	1,200,000
Rome	2,800,000
Sofia	1,119,000
Turin	1,000,000
Vienna	1,500,000
Warsaw	1,600,000

The Eight U.S. Cities Over 1 Million in Population

New York	7,262,700
Los Angeles	3,259,340
Chicago	3,009,530
Houston	1,728,910
Philadelphia	1,642,900
Detroit	1,086,220
San Diego	1,015,190
Dallas	1,003,520

Europe data from 1990 *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*. U.S. data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

THE TEN LARGEST CITIES OF USSR



Cities	Population (1987 est's.)
Moscow	8,800,000
Leningrad	4,900,000
Kiev	2,500,000
Tashkent	2,100,000
Kharkov	1,500,000

Cities	Population (1987 est's.)
Baku	1,700,000
Gorky	1,400,000
Novosibirsk	1,400,000
Minsk	1,500,000
Sverdlovsk	1,300,000

Source: 1990 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.

ESTIMATES OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN EUROPE

ALBANIA

Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians

ANDORRA

Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 61% Spanish, 30% Andorran, 6% French, 3% other

AUSTRIA

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% German, 0.3% Croatian, 0.2% Slovene, 0.1% other

BELGIUM

Ethnic divisions: 55% Fleming, 33% Walloon, 12% mixed or other

BULGARIA

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ethnic divisions: 64.3% Czech, 30.5% Slovak, 3.8% Hungarian, 0.4% German, 0.4% Polish, 0.3% Ukrainian, 0.1% Russian, 0.2% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

DENMARK

Ethnic divisions: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

FINLAND

Ethnic divisions: Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

FRANCE

Ethnic divisions: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indo-Chinese, and Basque minorities

GERMANY, EAST

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, 0.3% Slavic and other

GERMANY, WEST

Ethnic divisions: primarily German; Danish minority

GREECE

Ethnic divisions: 97.7% Greek, 1.3% Turkish, 1.0% Vlach, Slav, Albanian, Pomach (note—the Greek Government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece)

HUNGARY

Ethnic divisions: 96.6% Hungarian, 1.6% German, 1.1% Slovak, 0.3% Southern Slav, 0.2% Romanian

ICELAND

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

IRELAND

Ethnic divisions: Celtic, with English minority

ITALY

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians in the south; Sicilians

LIECHTENSTEIN

Ethnic divisions: 95% Alemannic, 5% Italian and other

LUXEMBOURG

Ethnic divisions: Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker residents from Portugal, Italy, and European countries

MALTA

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

MONACO

Ethnic divisions: 47% French, 16% Monegasque, 16% Italian, 21% other

NETHERLANDS

Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

NORWAY

Ethnic divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000 Lapps

POLAND

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian, less than 0.05% Jewish

PORTUGAL

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

ROMANIA

Ethnic divisions: 89.1% Romanian; 7.8% Hungarian; 1.5% German; 1.6% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

SAN MARINO

Ethnic divisions: Sanmarinese, Italian

SPAIN

Ethnic divisions: composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

SWEDEN

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; about 12% foreign born or first-generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks)

SWITZERLAND

Ethnic divisions: total population—65% German, 18% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 6% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

TURKEY

Ethnic divisions: 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

UNITED KINGDOM

Ethnic divisions: 81.5% English, 9.6% Scottish, 2.4% Irish, 1.9% Welsh, 1.8% Ulster, 2.8% West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other

USSR

Ethnic divisions: 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census

VATICAN

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

YUGOSLAVIA

Ethnic divisions: 36.3% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 3.9% other (1981 census)

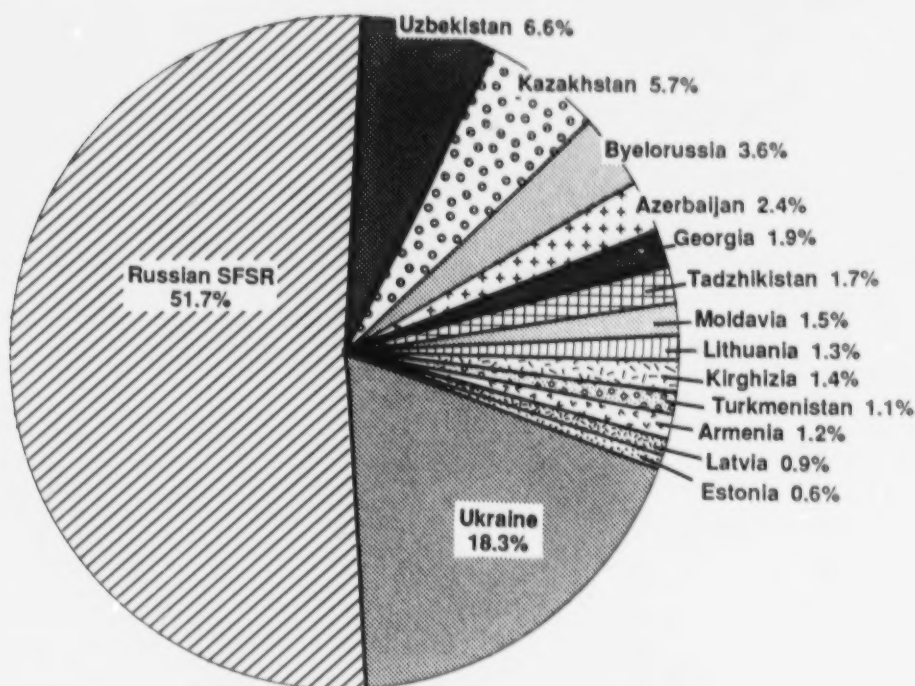
Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *The World Factbook 1989*.

ESTIMATES OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE 15 REPUBLICS OF THE USSR

<u>Republic</u>	<u>Titular Republic Nationality</u>		
Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.)	--	Russians 84%	Ukrainians 4%, Tartar 4%, Others 8%
Ukraine	Ukrainians 73%	Russians 21%	Jews 1%, Others 5%
Belorussia	Belorussians 80%	Russians 12%	Poles 4%, Others 4%
Estonia	Estonians 65%	Russians 28%	Ukrainians 3%, Belorussians 2%, Others 2%
Latvia	Latvians 49%	Russians 38%	Belorussians 5%, Ukrainians 3%, Poles 3%, Others 2%
Lithuania	Lithuanians 80%	Russians 9%	Poles 8%, Others 3%
Moldavia	Moldavians 64%	Russians 13%	Ukrainians 14%, Others 9%
Georgia	Georgians 69%	Russians 8%	Armenians 9%, Azerbaijanis 5%, Others 9%
Armenia	Armenians 90%	Russians 3%	Azerbaijanis 5%, Kurds 2%
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijanis 78%	Russians 8%	Armenians 8%, Others 6%
Uzbek	Uzbeks 69%	Russians 11%	Tajiks 4%, Tartars 4%, Kazakhs 4%, Others 8%
Kazakh	Kazakhs 40%	Russians 40%	Ukrainians 6%, Tartar 2%, Others 12%
Tajik	Tajiks 59%	Russians 11%	Uzbeks 23%, Others 7%
Turkmen	Turkmens 69%	Russians 13%	Uzbeks 9%, Kazakhs 3%, Others 6%
Kirghiz	Kirghiz 48%	Russians 26%	Uzbeks 12%, Ukrainians 4%, Others 10%

EUROPE TODAY table. Sources: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency map 717208 (B00837) 9-89 and The Boston Sunday Globe, April 22, 1990. P. A22.

DISTRIBUTION OF USSR POPULATION BY REPUBLICS



1986 Population Estimates. Total: 278,356,000
(Total Population Estimated For Mid-1989: 289,000,000)

Republic	sq. mi.	Area sq. km.	Population est. 1986	Capital
Russian S.F.S.R.	6,593,391	17,076,882	144,000,000	Moscow
Ukraine SSR	233,089	603,701	50,900,000	Kiev
Uzbekistan SSR	158,069	409,399	18,500,000	Tashkent
Kazakhstan SSR	1,064,092	2,755,998	16,000,000	Alma-Ata
Byelorussia SSR	80,154	207,599	10,000,000	Minsk
Azerbaijan SSR	33,475	86,700	6,700,000	Baku
Georgia SSR	26,872	69,598	5,271,000	Tbilisi
Tadzhikistan SSR	55,019	142,499	4,600,000	Dushambe
Moldavia SSR	13,012	33,701	4,100,000	Kishinev
Kirghizia SSR	76,641	198,500	4,000,000	Frunze
Lithuania SSR ¹	25,174	65,201	3,600,000	Vilnius
Armenia SSR	11,506	29,801	3,343,000	Erevan
Turkmenistan SSR	188,417	488,000	3,200,000	Ashkhabad
Latvia SSR ¹	24,595	63,701	2,600,000	Riga
Estonia SSR ¹	17,413	45,100	1,542,000	Tallin

¹ Soviet jurisdiction not recognized by the United States

EUROPE TODAY chart and table. Data from The 1990 Information Please Almanac. Pp. 255-256.

THE THREE BALTIC REPUBLICS OF THE USSR

ESTONIA Independent country 1918-1940. Annexed as a Soviet Republic in 1940. Capital: Tallinn. Population: 1.6 million. Ethnic Groups: Estonians 65%, Russians 28%, Ukrainians 3%, Belorussians 2%, Others 2%. Economy: wood products, electricity, fertilizer, oil, heavy industry, fishing.

This is the birthplace of the idea of a Popular Front -- first proposed in April 1988. One of the intellectuals who suggested the idea, Edgar Savisaar, became prime minister in April 1990.

LATVIA Independent country 1918-1940. Annexed as a Soviet Republic in 1940. Capital: Riga. Population: 2.7 million. Ethnic Groups: Latvians 49%, Russians 38%, Belorussians 5%, Ukrainians 3%, Poles 3%, Others 2%. Economy: High-tech, scientific equipment, dairy, light vehicles.

Ethnically, this is the most mixed of the Baltic states, and thus it has tended to be slightly more cautious in its movement toward independence. Nonetheless, leaders of its Popular Front declare -- sometimes with less than total enthusiasm -- that this is their ultimate aim.

LITHUANIA Independent country 1918-1940. Annexed as a Soviet Republic in 1940. Capital: Vilnius. Population: 3.7 million. Ethnic Groups: Lithuanians 80%, Russians 9%, Poles 8%, Others 3%. Economy: largely agricultural, some defense and chemical industries; also amber.

Made history on March 11, 1990 by declaring the "restoration" of its independence from the Soviet Union. Lithuanians, as well as Estonians and Latvians, prefer this term because they were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and never surrendered their independence voluntarily.

Source: The Boston Sunday Globe, April 22, 1990, P. A22.

On June 12, 1990, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev met with the presidents* of the three Baltic republics and laid out terms that he said could lead to negotiations on Baltic independence and an end to economic sanctions against Lithuania, the Baltic leaders said.

* Arnold Ruutel of Estonia
Anatolijs Gorbunovs of Latvia
Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania

Source: The New York Times, June 13, 1990.
Pp. A1 and A18.

THE BALTIC REPUBLICS



R.S.F.S.R.² The Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

Source: U.S. Department of State, March 1990.

--- A CHANGING EUROPE ---

EAST EUROPEAN NATIONAL AND ETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE 1990s

Past nationalism and ethnic tensions could resurface in Eastern Europe and imperil the future of the region. But the region has fundamentally changed in ways that increase hopes for an era of regional cooperation.

The following article, by Francis T. Miko, is reprinted from The Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *CRS Review*, March-April, 1990. Pp. 12-14.

Amidst the hopes raised by the changes taking place in Eastern Europe, some observers have expressed concern that nationalist or ethnic tensions could lead to a new era of conflict and instability in the region. They point to the long history of ethnic strife and the fact that many of the long-simmering territorial and ethnic disputes have not been resolved, only suppressed. Now that the East European countries are emerging from the post World War II legacy of Soviet "domination," some fear that history may pick up where it left off before the war. Concern over such a possibility is heightened by recent reported outbreaks of ethnic hostility and anti-Semitism. Only time will tell whether these fears are well founded, or a new, more positive era is beginning in Eastern Europe of which the negative incidents are not representative. However, it may be worth examining the factors that distinguish the present moment from past turning points in the region's history.

Potential Sources of Tension

Many conditions that kindled tensions before and between the two World Wars still exist. The national, ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity of the region, despite exchanges of populations and territory during and after both World Wars, is still great. Furthermore, the current national borders are not universally accepted. The German Federal Republic has not yet formally recognized the Oder-Neisse border with Poland, although it is moving to do so, and a small German minority still lives in areas transferred from Germany after World War II. Historic differences and rivalries between the

Francis T. Miko is a specialist in international relations with the CRS Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

Czech and Slovak halves of Czechoslovakia, a country only created after World War I, are still evident; the country also has a Hungarian minority. Hungary has small German, Romanian, and gypsy minorities. More than two million Hungarians live in Romania, forming the largest ethnic minority in Europe. In addition, Romania still has small German and South Slav populations. Bulgaria has a Turkish minority of approximately one million and a sizable gypsy population.

Yugoslavia has the most complex ethnic, religious, and linguistic problems in Eastern Europe. It is a federation of six republics and two autonomous regions, with at least nine major ethnic groups, five major languages, and four major religious groups. At present, ethnic tensions are high between ethnic Albanians in the Kosovo region and Serbian authorities. In addition, differences are growing among republics over the political and economic future of Yugoslavia.

All of the East European countries, except Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, lost territory to the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. As a result, the Soviet Union has a number of East European nationalities living in its adjacent territories.

Religious differences in many cases parallel ethnic divisions. This is true in Romania, where the ethnic Romanians are overwhelmingly Romanian Orthodox while the Hungarians are split between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Yugoslavia is split among Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholics, and Muslims. Bulgaria's majority is Bulgarian Orthodox, with a sizable Muslim minority. The German Democratic Republic has a protestant majority. Czechoslovakia and Hungary have Roman Catholic majorities with large Protestant minorities.

continued

NATIONAL AND ETHNIC RELATIONS *continued*

Very few of what had been large Jewish populations remain in each of the East European countries, after most were killed by the Nazis or escaped to other countries in World War II. Approximately 50,000 living in Hungary form the largest remaining Jewish community outside the Soviet Union.

"In light of their historical experiences, most East Europeans no longer believe that they can have a stable, peaceful, or prosperous future, or protect their independence, standing on their own."

Evidence of More Cooperative Relations

Despite the existence of these potential sources of friction, several factors mitigate against a repetition of historical conflict. In important ways, Central and Eastern Europe are quite different today than ever before. After World War II, Western Europe was able to forge a democratic community among countries that had been rivals for centuries and some of which had only limited democratic experience. Eastern Europe's circumstances today may be more analogous to the situation of Western Europe after World War II than to their experiences after 1848, or especially to 1914, 1918, or 1938. As Western Europeans were transformed by the traumas of the war and the conditions of the cold war, Eastern Europeans seem to have been permanently changed by the war and its much more prolonged aftermath. As a result, traditional nationalism may be profoundly weakened.

East Europeans are interacting more today than in the past. Although East European integration under the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Warsaw Pact during the last four decades was involuntary and in some ways superficial, it created a great deal of interaction among Eastern Europeans. Professionals, scientists, educators, and people in most other fields dealt extensively with their counterparts in Eastern Europe. Because most East Europeans were unable to travel to the West, millions vacationed in neighboring countries each year.

More significantly, East Europeans are conscious that they shared similar experiences and hardships over the past 45 years. The aspirations for the future voiced in each country are almost identical.

The common perceptions are particularly evident among the younger generation. And the pressure from below and challenges that forced the old guard to surrender power came overwhelmingly from young people no longer intimidated by authorities.

The opposition groups in Eastern Europe now coming to power in several countries have developed close links with each other over many years. Czechoslovakia's Charter 77, the forerunner of the Civic Forum, had strong intellectual support groups in Poland and Hungary, where opposition groups could act with less danger. A Polish-Czechoslovak Solidarity organization was formed. Rights activists in each country protested acts of repression in the others, especially the actions of the Ceausescu regime in Romania.

East Europeans stress that the developments of 1989 in each country were linked. Poland's Solidarity provided inspiration to all the others. Hungary's decision to let East Germans go to the West began a chain of events that sealed the fate of the Honecker government in East Germany. The upheaval in East Germany and Soviet acceptance of it, in turn, encouraged the peaceful eruption in Czechoslovakia. The events in the rest of Eastern Europe influenced the revolution in Romania. In turn, the violent confrontation in Romania seems to have encouraged other East European governments to transfer power more quickly. Throughout Europe, nationalism has to some extent been diluted by a sense of European identity. Arguably this feeling of "Europeanness" is even stronger today in Eastern Europe, which has felt artificially cut off from the rest of the continent, than it is in the West. East Europeans seem impatient to join the West European experience and to adopt Western political and economic institutions, and at this point appear eager to subordinate their national sovereignty to a larger European one. In light of their historical experiences, most East Europeans no longer believe that they can have a stable, peaceful, or prosperous future, or protect their independence, standing on their own.

East Europeans have not participated directly in Western Europe's democratic and interdependent development of the postwar period. But they have been quite familiar with it thanks to Western communications and media exposure that East European authorities were unable to control.

Coupled with this exposure to Western institutions, East Europeans are better educated than ever before, with literacy rates near 100 percent in all of the countries. As a result, the population of the region may be more prepared to take part in democratic life.

NATIONAL AND ETHNIC RELATIONS *continued*

"The best hedge against a resurgence of nationalism and ethnic tensions is likely to be provided by open borders and respect for full minority rights in each country."

Prospects

Taken together, the new bonds that link Eastern Europe, the emergence from years of hardship, the yearning for peace and stability, and the common

drive to rejoin the rest of Europe, make less likely the rise of nationalist, ethnic, or religious antagonism in the region, especially in the north (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany), although some nationalist concerns about a strong Germany linger. The dangers of ethnic turmoil are greater in the South because of the complexity and diversity of ethnic relations. But, there the pressures for cooperation are likely to predominate. Over the long term, much will depend on how each government treats its minorities. The best hedge against a resurgence of nationalism and ethnic tensions is likely to be provided by open borders and respect for full minority rights in each country. As the East European countries seek to tie themselves to the West, the Western governments could have significant influence on the evolution of stable democracies and regional harmony. ■

Selected Minority Groups in Eastern Europe

Albania (population 3.2 million)

Greeks 58,758

Bulgaria (population 8.97 million)

Turks 750,000 to 1 million

Gypsies 148,874

Jews 5,108

Czechoslovakia (population 15.66 million)

Hungarians 579,617

Poles 67,923

Germans 61,917

Jews 26,000

German Democratic Republic (population 16.59 million)

South Slavs 100,000-150,000

Jews 4,500

Hungary (population 10.57 million)

Gypsies 200,000-400,000

Germans 220,000

South Slavs 108,000

Jews 40,000-90,000

Poland (population 38.17 million)

Ukrainians 180,000

Germans 2,500^a

800,000^b

Jews 10,000-15,000

Romania (population 23.15 million)

Hungarians 1.7-2.2 million

Gypsies 220,000-250,000

Germans 200,000

Jews 20,000

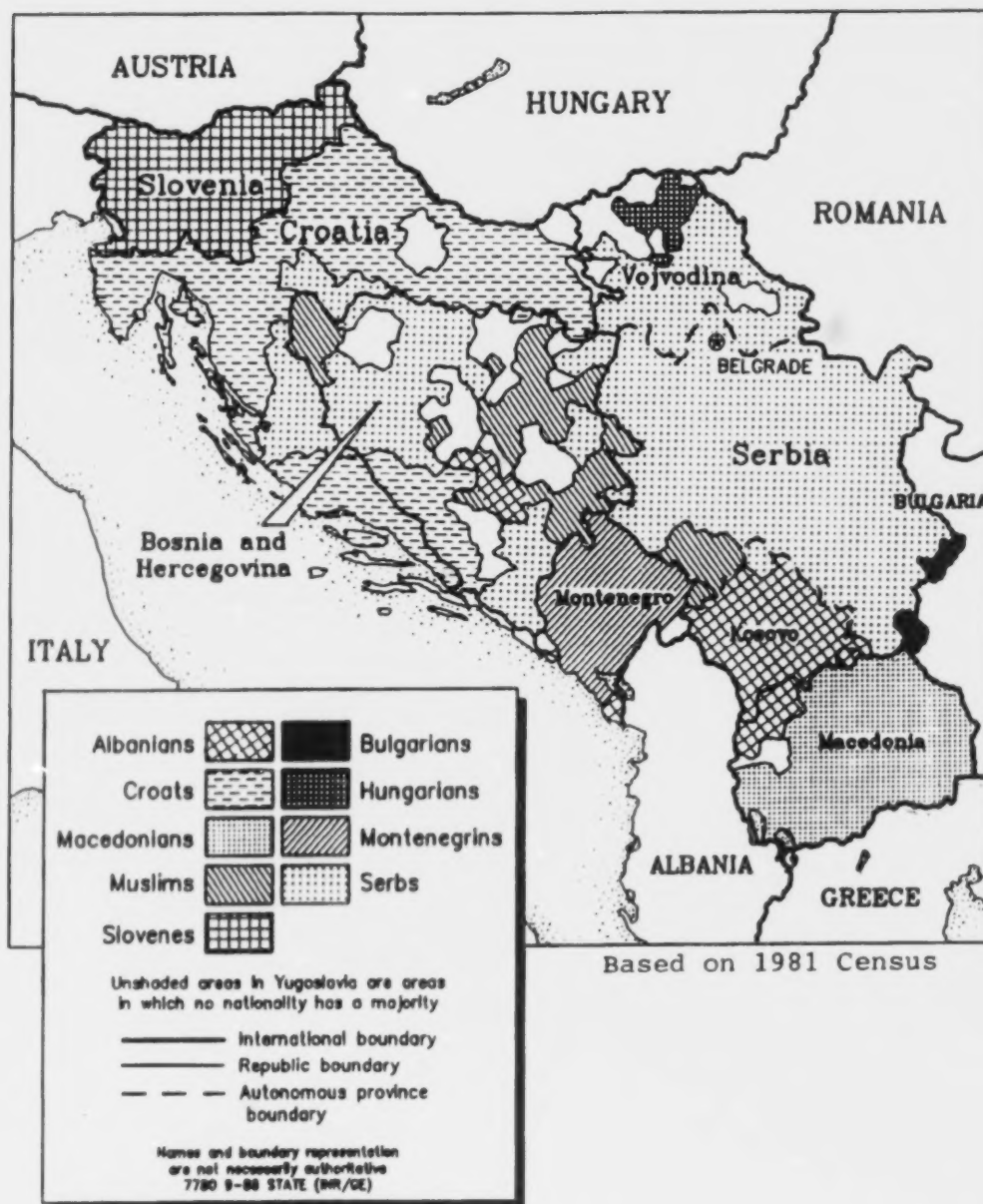
Sources: The above information was provided primarily by the Department of State, based on national censuses conducted over several decades, and East European government estimates. Other information was derived from estimates by the Israeli and West German governments and by private groups. All figures should be considered estimates. National population figures are from *The World Fact-Book* (Central Intelligence Agency, 1989).

a. Polish government estimate, 1989.

b. West German government estimate, 1989.

Lois McHugh,
foreign affairs analyst,
CRS Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

YUGOSLAVIA: Areas In Which A Nationality Comprises The Majority Of The Population



Source: United States Department of State. Bureau of Intelligence and Research. *Geographic Notes*, No. 9, February 6, 1989. P.20.

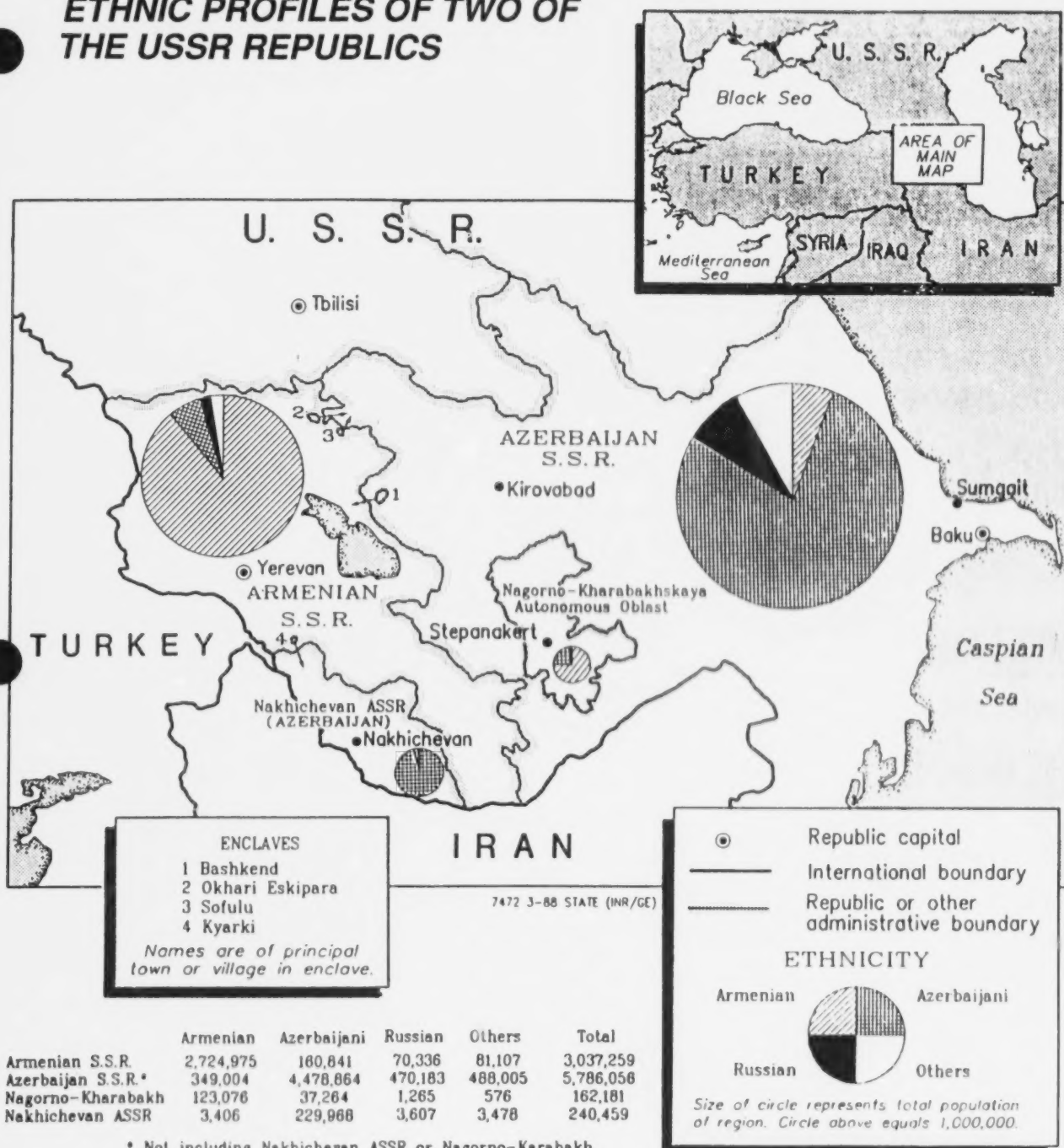
MUSLIM MINORITIES IN BULGARIA, AS OF 1986



6830 11-86 STATE (INR/GE)

Source: U.S. Department of State. Office of the Geographer.
Geographic Notes, December 8, 1986. P. 13.

ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN: ETHNIC PROFILES OF TWO OF THE USSR REPUBLICS



Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research. The Geographer. Geographic Notes. No. 8, July 29, 1988.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE



R.S.F.S.R.² The Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

Source: U.S. Department of State, Regional Brief, Eastern Europe. Revised December 4, 1989.



REGION OF THE KIEL CANAL



SOURCE: Adapted from General Sir John Sharp, "The Northern Flank," *RUSI Journal of the Royal United Service Institute for Defense Studies*, 121 (December 1976)

Source: Congress of the United States. Congressional Budget Office. *The Marine Corps in the 1980's: Prestocking Proposals, The Rapid Deployment Force, and Other Issues*. May 1980. P. 18.

IN EUROPE,



Source: The Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *CRS Review*, March-April 1990. P. 10.

IN EUROPE,



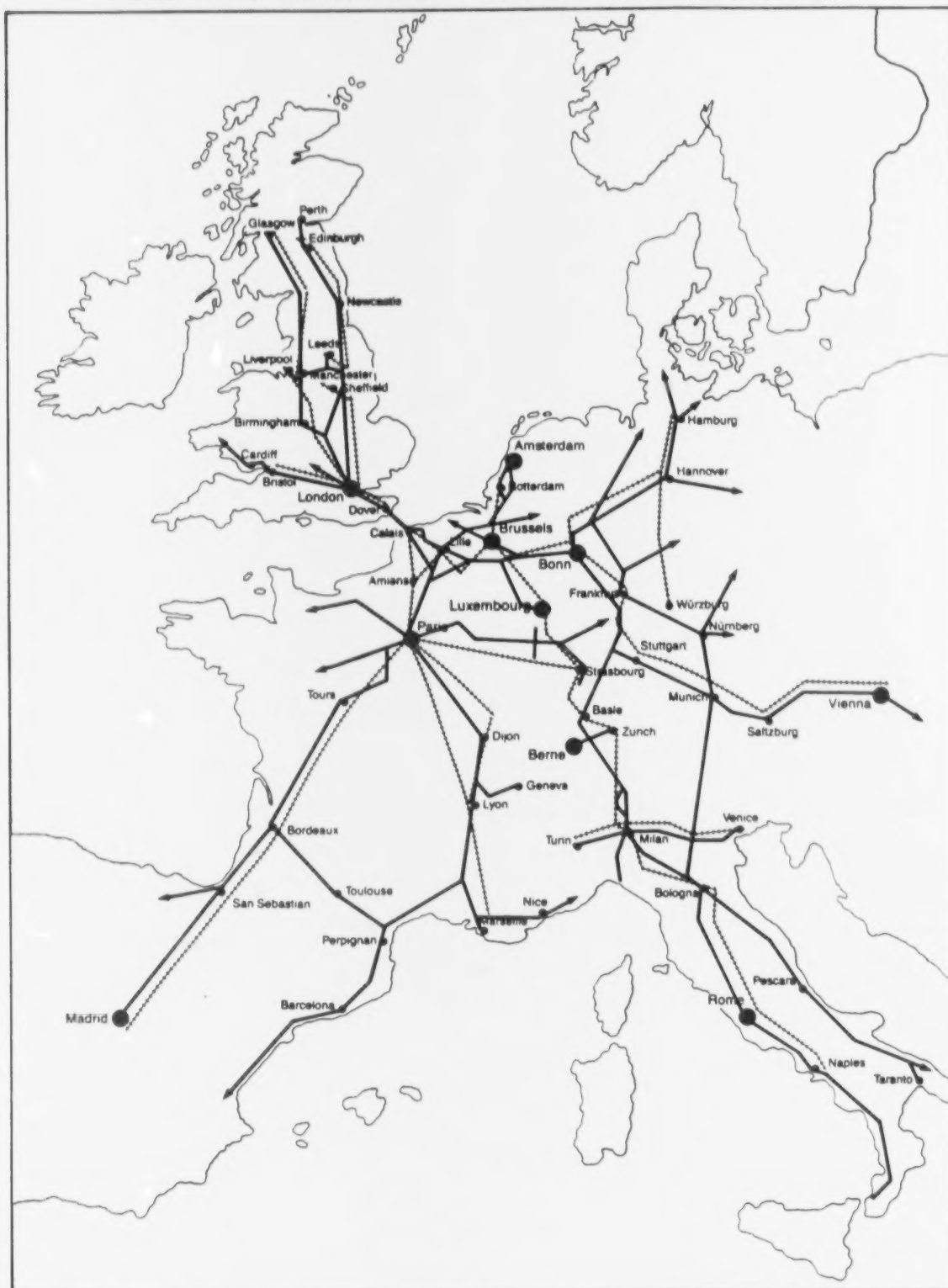
Source: The Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. CRS Review, March-April 1990. P. 10.

A MAP OF WEST GERMANY, 1949-1990



Source: Federal Republic of Germany. German Information Center.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL (Scheduled to Open in Spring 1993) AND THE EUROPEAN ROAD/RAIL NETWORK



Source: The Channel Tunnel Group, London, England.

THE COUNTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN



Source: British Information Services

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development



←
CANADA
UNITED STATES

→
AUSTRALIA
JAPAN
NEW ZEALAND

THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Background: The OECD is an integral element in the system of Western international institutions developed after World War II. It began as the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, created in 1948 to rebuild the economies of Europe with the help of the U.S. Marshall Plan. By 1960, when it became the OECD, the organization's reach extended beyond Europe to include the U.S. and Canada as members and as a new responsibility, the coordination of policies to assist developing countries. Over the next 15 years, with the accession of Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, the OECD became a global forum in which the industrial democracies meet to develop policies on an expanding range of economic, scientific, and social issues. The OECD's commitment to the development of strong market economies and democratic political systems has made it an important complement to the security ties established among many of its members.

Aims and responsibilities: The OECD's basic aims are to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment in member countries, while maintaining financial stability; to contribute to sound economic expansion in developing countries; and to contribute to the growth of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis. Its responsibilities have gone well beyond economic and financial policies, trade, investment, and agriculture, to include energy, environment, education, social programs, and technology.

Membership: The 24 members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the U.K., and the U.S. The European Community and Yugoslavia also participate in the work of the organization.

Structure: Each member country has a representative on the OECD *council*, the organization's policymaking body. Delegates from governments attend meetings of *committees* that deal with particular issues. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of the OECD *Secretary General*, who supervises a staff drawn from all member countries. The *secretariat* is divided into various *directorates* that support the work of the committees. The OECD is based in Paris.

Activities: The OECD plays an indispensable role in building consensus among the Western industrial democracies on critical economic, scientific, and social issues. The spring ministerial meeting, generally attended by the U.S. Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce, the U.S. trade Representative, and the Deputy Secretary of State, lays the substantive groundwork for the annual economic summit of the seven industrial democracies.

Recently the OECD supported the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations with innovative

analyses of services, intellectual property rights, and industrial subsidies. Its pioneering work on agricultural subsidies has profoundly shaped Uruguay Round agricultural reform negotiations. The OECD's analysis of structural adjustment in members' economies has spurred efforts to scale back restrictions on the operation of markets to promote greater efficiency through tax reform, deregulation, and privatization.

The OECD has begun to provide technical advice on market-oriented reforms in Eastern Europe and has established a dialogue with South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, and Malaysia. At the Malta meeting, President Bush endorsed cooperation between the OECD and the Soviet Union.

OECD codes: In 1961 OECD member countries adopted the "OECD Codes of Liberalization", governing capital movements and trade in services. Adherence to the codes reflects a country's commitment to progressive liberalization of financial flows and service transactions across borders. The codes complement the GATT's disciplines on trade in goods and have facilitated the growth of international trade and capital flows and the internationalization of the world economy. The related National Treatment Instrument of 1976 pledges member countries, on a best-efforts basis, to extend to foreign enterprises from other OECD countries treatment at least as favorable as that extended to domestic enterprises.

Environment: The OECD aims to develop harmonized policies among members to promote sound environmental management, protection, and improvement. The originator of the "polluter pays" principle, the Environment Committee now focuses on the integration of economic and environmental decisionmaking.

Energy: The OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, established in 1957, promotes cooperation among member governments in the development of nuclear power as a safe, economic, and environmentally sound source of energy. In addition, most OECD members participate in the International Energy Agency (IEA), established in 1974 in response to the oil price shocks of the early 1970s. The IEA's key objective is to provide for energy security. It also studies options to reduce energy-related pollution and encourages building up oil stocks, conservation, research, and the development of non-oil energy sources.

Development: The OECD's Development Assistance Committee works to expand the resources made available to developing countries and seeks to improve their effectiveness. Members periodically review both the amount and nature of their contributions to aid programs and consult about their development assistance policies and practices. ❖

Source: U.S. Department of State. *Gist* (December 1989), which The Department of State describes as "A quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations; not a comprehensive policy statement."

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, YEAR 1989, OECD MEMBER NATIONS

Total for 24 Nations Was Approximately 75.1% of World's GNP in 1988

-- Provisional figures --

Countries are listed according to 1989 rankings.

<u>Countries</u>	<u>At Current Prices and Exchange Rates</u>	<u>At 1985 Prices and 1985 Exchange Rates</u>
		(billion dollars)
United States	\$5,165.8	\$4,555.3
Japan	2,812.1	1,567.8
Germany, West	1,200.2	700.5
France	948.5	584.1
Italy	864.0	482.1
United Kingdom	831.6	525.89
Canada	545.6	404.0
Spain	376.3	196.8
Australia	282.9	183.2
Netherlands	225.0	138.9
Sweden	189.3	110.5
Switzerland	174.4	103.5
Belgium	151.4	89.8
Austria	126.7	72.8
Finland	114.7	63.2
Denmark	105.3	60.1
Norway	93.1	66.9
Turkey	81.6	64.8
Greece	53.8	35.8
Portugal	45.2	24.7
New Zealand	40.5	22.7
Ireland	32.7	21.1
Luxembourg	6.6	4.0
Iceland	5.2	3.2
OECD - Total	14,472.4	10,081.8
* Major Seven	12,367.8	8,819.6
OECD - Europe	5,625.5	3,348.9
EEC	4,840.5	2,863.9

Sources: National Accounts of OECD Countries, 1990 Vol. 1,
countries submissions and Secretariat estimates.

* Canada, France, Germany (West), Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States

EUROPE TODAY table. Data from Organisation for
Economic Co-operation and Development. Main
Economic Indicators. April 1990. P. 172.

SOME KEY ASPECTS, OECD NATIONS

	Total Area 1,000 sq. km.	1988 Population		Estimated Unemployment Rate as % of Total Labor Force, 1988	Long-term Unemployment (12 Months or more) % of Total Unemployment	1989 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices & Exchange Rates (Billions US\$) (Provisional)
		thousands	per sq. km.			
Australia	7,686.8	16,538	2.2	6.1 ^{a,b}	28.4	282.9
Austria	83.9	7,595	90.5	3.6	12.7	126.7
Belgium	30.5	9,879	324.0	9.0 ^{a,b}	67.0	151.4
Canada	9,976.1	25,950	2.6	7.5 ^{a,b}	7.4	545.6
Denmark	43.1	5,130	119.0	7.2	28.7	105.3
Finland	338.0	4,946	14.6	3.4 ^{a,b}	19.0 ^c	114.7
France	549.0	55,873	101.8	9.6 ^{a,b}	44.8	948.5
Germany, West	248.6	61,451	247.2	5.5 ^{a,b}	32.6	1,200.2
Greece	132.0	10,010	75.8	7.7	48.1	53.8
Iceland	103.0	250	2.4	0.7	--	5.2
Ireland	70.3	3,538	50.3	16.7	44.9	32.7
Italy	301.2	57,441	190.7	10.9 ^{a,b}	56.8	864.0
Japan	377.8	122,613	324.5	2.3 ^{a,b}	20.2	2812.1
Luxembourg	2.6	375	144.2	1.7	--	6.6
Netherlands	40.8	14,765	361.9	8.3 ^{a,b}	51.2	225.0
New Zealand	268.7	3,326	12.4	7.1 ^{a,b}	--	40.5
Norway	324.2	4,211	13.0	4.9 ^{a,b}	5.0	93.1
Portugal	92.4	10,304	111.5	5.7 ^b	51.2	45.2
Spain	504.8	38,996	77.3	16.9 ^{a,b}	61.5	376.3
Sweden	450.0	8,438	18.8	1.4 ^{a,b}	8.2	189.3
Switzerland	41.3	6,672	161.6	0.6	--	174.4
Turkey	780.6	53,969	69.1	9.5	--	81.6
U.K.	244.8	57,065	233.1	6.4 ^{a,b}	40.8	831.6
U.S.	9,372.6	246,329	26.3	5.2 ^{a,b}	7.4	5,165.8

Special Status Country: Yugoslavia

^a 1989

^b Standardized

^c 1987

EUROPE TODAY table. Data from Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development. OECD In Figures, 1990 Edition. Pp. 6-7, 14-15, 26-27.

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS, OECD NATIONS

-- YEAR 1988 --

	Net Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries as % of GNP	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R & D as % of GDP	Trade Balance (Goods & Services) at Current Prices and Exchange Rates (billion \$)	Public Spending on Public Education as % of GDP	Energy Consumption Million Tons of Oil Equivalent	Total Public & Private Health Expenditure as % GDP (1987)
Australia	0.41	1.20	-2.6	4.72	82.72	7.1
Austria	0.21	1.32	0.4	6.03	28.84	8.4
Belgium	0.44	1.65	5.0	5.42 ^a	45.88	7.2
Canada	0.48	1.36	3.1	6.58	249.50	8.8
Denmark	0.88	1.43	3.2	7.17	19.04	6.0
Finland	0.55	1.73	-0.3	5.23	29.55	7.4
France	0.73	2.29	1.4	4.99	208.90	8.5
Germany, West	0.39	2.85	62.3	4.31	274.11	8.1
Greece	#	0.33 (1986)	-3.3	2.88 (1985)	20.45	5.3
Iceland	#	0.73 (1986)	0.0	--	1.67	7.7
Ireland	0.20	0.95	3.0	5.89	9.71	7.4
Italy	0.37	1.19	2.5	--	151.73	7.2
Japan	0.31	2.87 ^b	66.6	5.10 (1985)	398.76	6.8
Luxembourg	#	--	0.1	--	3.36	7.5
Netherlands	0.98	2.33	9.3	6.55 ^a (1985)	64.53	8.5
New Zealand	0.27	0.98	1.4	4.88 (1985)	14.30	6.9
Norway	1.10	1.83	-0.7	6.22	28.03	7.5
Portugal	#	0.45 (1986)	-4.5	4.10 (1985)	15.71	6.4
Spain	#	0.62	-3.7	--	84.60	6.0
Sweden	0.88	3.04 ^c	2.8	7.48	56.20	9.0
Switzerland	0.32	2.88 (1986)	0.5	4.76	28.15	7.7
Turkey	--	0.53	1.8	2.03	50.31	3.5
United Kingdom	0.30	2.29	-29.1	5.04	208.52	6.1
United States	0.20	2.91	-106.9	4.83 (1985)	1,928.36	11.2

Development Assistance Committee, comprising the OECD member countries in this listing; other OECD donors contributed \$300 million, of which: Greece \$30 million, Iceland \$2 million, Luxembourg \$16 million, Portugal \$54 million, and Spain \$198 million.

a includes public expenditures on private education

b overestimated

c underestimated

Note: OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeably different from those published in preceding (editions)..."

EUROPE TODAY table. Data from Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development. *OECD In Figures*. 1990 Edition. Pp. 62-63, 52-53, 60-61, 48-49, 18-19, 46-47.

SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: OECD NATIONS, 1988

	Total Civilian Employment	Percent Share In			Percent Contribution to GDP		
		Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Australia	7,366,000	5.9%	26.4%	67.8%	4.5% ^b	32.9% ^{b,e}	62.6% ^{b,e}
Austria	3,311,000	8.1	37.4	54.5	3.2	37.0	59.8
Belgium	3,712,000	2.7	28.0	69.3	2.1 ^b	30.9 ^b	67.1 ^b
Canada	12,245,000	4.5	25.6	69.8	3.0 ^c	31.3 ^c	65.7 ^c
Denmark	2,660,000	5.8	27.2	67.1	3.7	24.4	71.9
Finland	2,420,000	9.8	30.6	59.6	5.5	31.5	63.0
France	21,179,000	6.8	30.3	62.9	3.3	29.3	67.3
Germany, West	26,825,000 ^a	4.0	39.8	56.2	1.5 ^b	40.1 ^{b,f}	58.4 ^{b,f}
Greece	3,657,000	26.6	27.2	46.2	13.5 ^b	24.9 ^b	61.6 ^b
Iceland	135,000	10.4	31.1	58.5	10.0 ^d	26.5 ^d	63.5 ^d
Ireland	1,078,000	15.4	27.8	56.8	8.8 ^d	33.4 ^d	57.8 ^d
Italy	20,937,000	9.8	32.4	57.8	3.7	33.7	62.7
Japan	60,110,000	7.9	34.1	58.0	2.8 ^b	40.6 ^b	56.7 ^b
Luxembourg	174,000	3.4	31.6	65.0	2.7 ^d	36.6 ^d	60.7 ^d
Netherlands	5,934,000	4.8	26.4	68.8	4.0	30.7	65.3
New Zealand	1,503,000	10.4 ^a	26.0 ^a	63.6 ^a	7.9 ^b	27.7 ^b	64.5 ^b
Norway	2,079,000	6.4	26.4	67.1	3.1	34.5	62.3
Portugal	4,280,000	20.7	35.1	44.2	7.4 ^d	37.8 ^d	54.7 ^d
Spain	11,780,000	14.4	32.5	53.1	5.7 ^d	39.3 ^d	55.0 ^d
Sweden	4,399,000	3.8	29.5	66.7	2.7	30.3	67.0
Switzerland	3,481,000	5.7	35.1	59.2	3.6 ^c	35.5 ^c	60.9 ^c
Turkey	16,550,000	50.6	20.4	29.0	16.1	37.0	46.9
United Kingdom	25,555,000	2.3	29.8	68.0	1.4 ^b	31.8 ^{b,g}	66.8 ^{b,g}
United States	114,968,000	2.9	26.9	70.2	2.0 ^b	29.2 ^{b,h}	68.8 ^{b,h,j}

a 1988/87 b 1987 c 1985 d 1986

e Includes sewerage services

f Publishing included under services

g Repair services of consumer durables other than clothing included under services

Source: EUROPE TODAY table. Data from Organization
for Economic Co-Operation and Development.
OECD In Figures. 1990 Edition. Pp. 10-11, 28-29.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

-- As of June 15, 1990 --



Each of the countries of the European Community used to charge tariffs on goods imported from each other. These have now been removed in order to create:

- a larger home market
- cheaper goods
- a wider range of goods and
- a better standard of living for community citizens.

All citizens of the European Community are free to seek jobs in any community country, on equal terms with the nationals

of that country. Work permits are automatically granted and there is no loss of social security rights.

The Community countries are all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Council of Europe. They also maintain close relations with numerous other international bodies such as the U.N.'s specialized agencies.

* Turkey has submitted an application for membership which will be acted on after 1992.

Source: The European Community



THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY?

The European Community—previously referred to as the Common Market—is an institutional framework for the construction of a united Europe. It was created after World War II to unite the nations of Europe through peaceful means and to create the conditions for economic recovery and growth. Twelve countries are now members of the European Community, and more than 320 million people share the common institutions and policies that have brought an unprecedented era of peace and prosperity to Western Europe.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY POLICIES

In order to build a stronger and more prosperous Europe, the E.C. countries are merging their economies and creating a single market. By December 31, 1992, the European Community will be a true "common market," where intra-E.C. national borders will be no more a barrier to trade and free movement than state borders within the United States. The "1992" program entails the creation of a unified economic area—without internal frontiers—within which people, goods, capital and services can circulate freely. "1992" is a dynamic process whose rationale and success have relied on the enthusiastic support of European businesses as well as large sections of European public opinion.

The E.C. has developed common policies in different fields, such as foreign trade, agriculture, fisheries, competition and transport. Common rules and/or joint programs are applied in sectors as diverse as industry, energy, environment, education, science and research—basically all fields of economic activity.

The E.C. actively promotes the development of its poorer regions and provides the financing for development projects throughout the world.

The European Monetary System (EMS) was established in 1979 to create an area of monetary stability in Western Europe, through the maintenance of stable exchange rates between the member states. The success of the EMS has led to the more ambitious plan for Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

The E.C. has its own budget and sources of revenue, which are comprised of a part of the value-added tax (VAT) assessed in the member states, import levies on agricultural products and customs duties on industrial imports, as well as a contribution by each member state based on its Gross National Product (GNP).

<u>Basic Statistics</u>	<u>E.C. 12</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Area (square miles)	870,000	3,618,800
Population (millions 1988)	324.7	246.3
Total Civilian Labor Force (millions, 1987)	139.6	119.8
Gross Domestic Product (\$U.S., billions 1988)	4,765.0	4,824.8
GDP increase 1988/87	3.8%	4.4%
Ratio Exports to GDP (1988)	9.0%	7.0%
Ratio Imports to GDP (1989)	10.0%	10.0%
	Billions U.S.\$ 1988	Share of Total
Total EC Exports	\$428.1	--
EC Exports to U.S.	\$ 84.7	19.8%
Total EC Imports	\$457.4	--
EC Imports from U.S.	\$ 80.6	17.6%

Source: The European Communities, 2100 M Street, NW,
7th Floor, Washington DC 20037.

continued

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY continued

GOVERNING BODIES

The European Community is governed by its own democratic institutions:

The **Commission** proposes policies and legislation, is responsible for the administration of the E.C., and ensures that the provisions of the E.C. Treaties and the decisions of the institutions are properly implemented. It consists of 17 Commissioners, appointed by common agreement among the Governments of the E.C. countries. The Commissioners hold portfolios of responsibility and act in the European Community interest, independently of their national governments.

The Council enacts legislation. Unlike international organizations, the Council can take certain decisions by majority vote—for example, in areas falling within the “1992” program—without requiring unanimity. The Council is composed of ministers representing the national governments of the member states. Different ministers participate in the Council according to the subject under discussion.

The European Parliament (EP) is composed of 518 members, directly elected by universal suffrage for five-year terms. The Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) form political rather than national groups. Thanks to the *cooperation procedure* introduced by the Single European Act—whereby the Parliament acts in *cooperation* with the Council and the Commission—the European Parliament now enjoys an increased legislative role. The Parliament also continues to act as the E.C.’s public forum, debating issues of public importance and questioning the Commission and the Council. The Parliament can amend or reject the Community budget.

The Court of Justice is the Community’s “Supreme Court.” It interprets E.C. law and its rulings are binding. The Court comprises thirteen judges assisted by six advocates-general. It is assisted by a **Court of First Instance**, which has jurisdiction to hear, in first instance, cases in limited areas.

The Economic and Social Committee (ESC) is a 189-member consultative body representing the various categories of economic and social activity (labor, employers, agriculture, consumer and professional associations). It advises the Commission and the Council on E.C. policies and proposals for legislation.

A Court of Auditors reviews the Community’s spending.

The headquarters of the E.C. institutions are in Brussels and Luxembourg.

European Political Cooperation (EPC), formalized by the Single European Act, is a framework for member states to coordinate their foreign policies. Together with the E.C., EPC contributes to making concrete progress towards European unity.

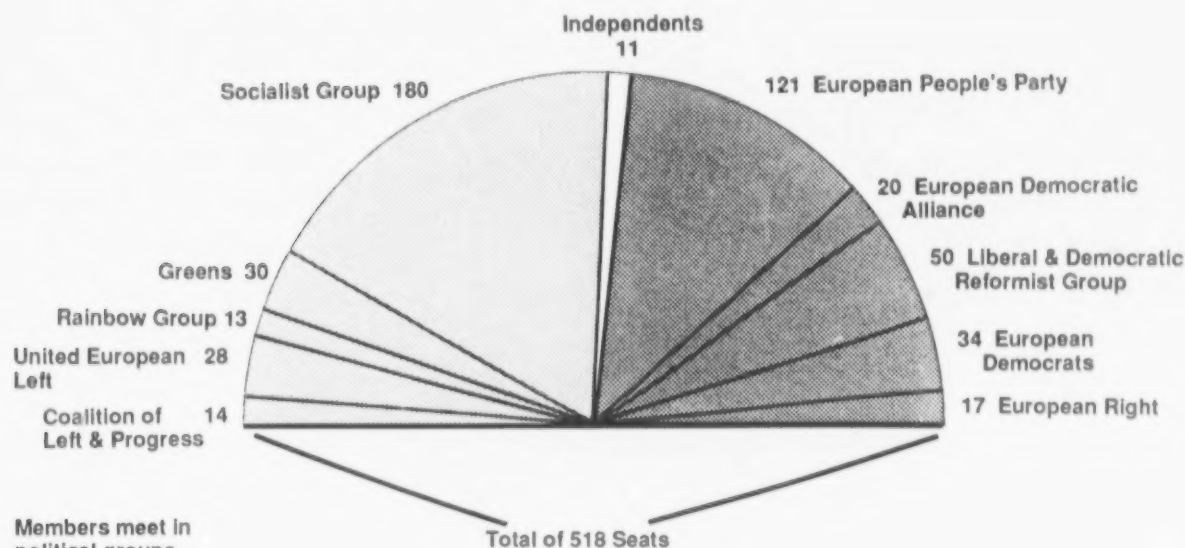
The European Council brings together the Heads of State or Government of the member states and the President of the Commission at least twice a year. The European Council discusses questions pertaining both to the E.C. and to European Political Cooperation. ♦



Source: The European Communities, 2100 M Street, NW, 7th Floor, Washington DC 20037.

COMPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

-- Following June 1989 Elections --



Members meet in political groups regardless of nationality

Political Groups

(by order of numerical importance)

Socialist Group
European People's Party
Liberal, Democratic, and Reformist Group
European Democratic Group
Greens

European United Left
European Democratic Alliance
European Right
Coalition of Left and Progressive
Rainbow Group

Leaders

Jean-Pierre Cot
Egon Klepsch
Valery Giscard d'Estaing
Christopher J. Prout
{ Alexander Langer
{ Maria Amelia Mota Santos

Luigi Colajanni
Christian de la Malene
Jean-Marie Le Pen
Rene-Emile Piquet
{ Jaak Vandemeulebroucke
{ Brigit Bjornvig

Membership by Nations

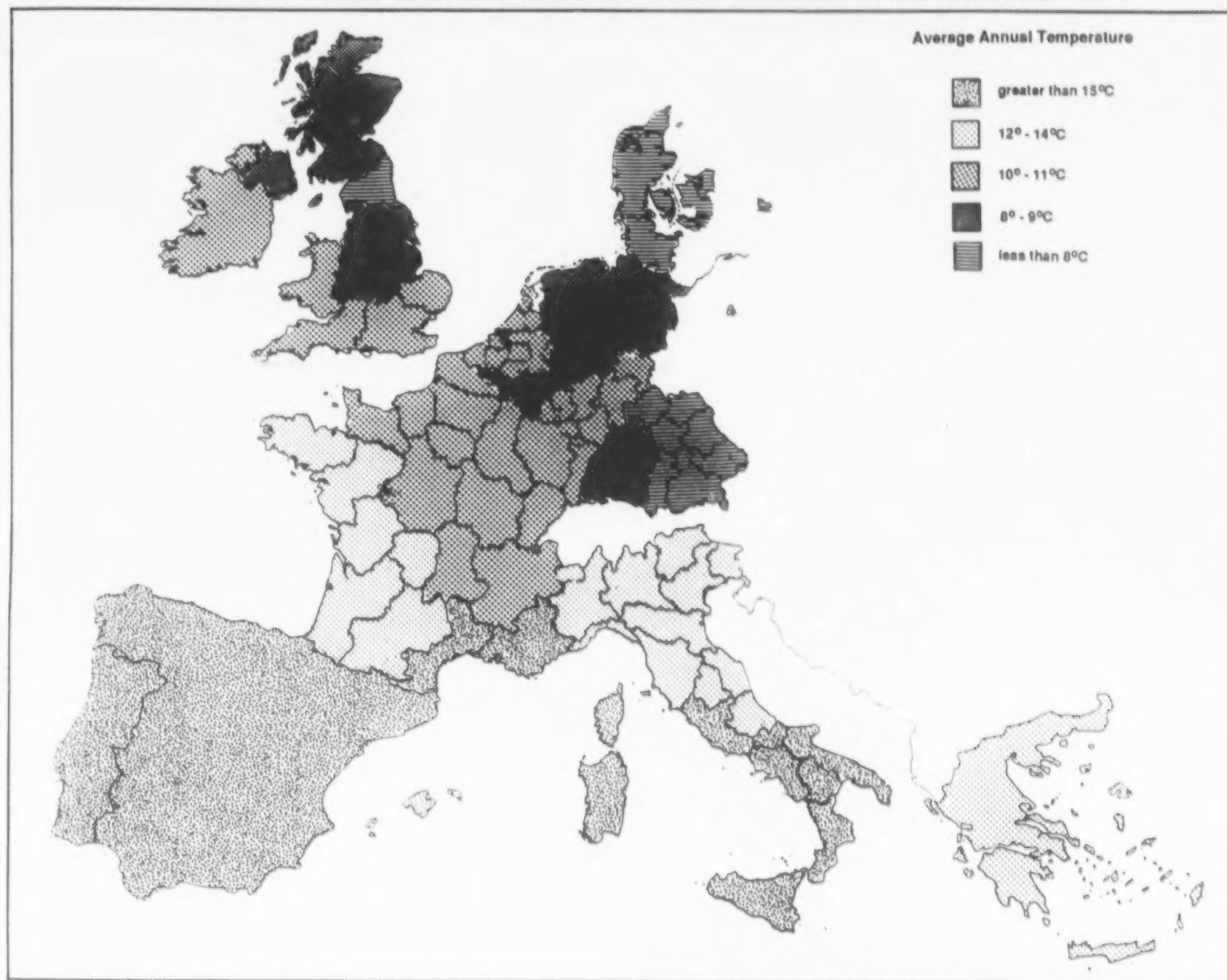
Total: 518

Belgium	24
Denmark	16
France	81
Germany, W.	81
Greece	24
Ireland	15
Italy	81
Luxembourg	6
Netherlands	25
Portugal	24
Spain	60
U.K.	81

The new 518 member Parliament was elected in June 1989 to a five-year term by citizens of the Community's 12 member states. The assembly has existed since 1952, but its members were appointed from national parliaments until the first direct elections in 1979. The parliament debates legislation proposed by the E.C. Commission and awaiting adoption by the E.C. Council of Ministers. Although it cannot legislate independently, its powers to influence the process have been increased by the Single European Act of 1985. The Parliament now also has final approval over the E.C. Budget and can dismiss the Commission--a power it has never exercised.

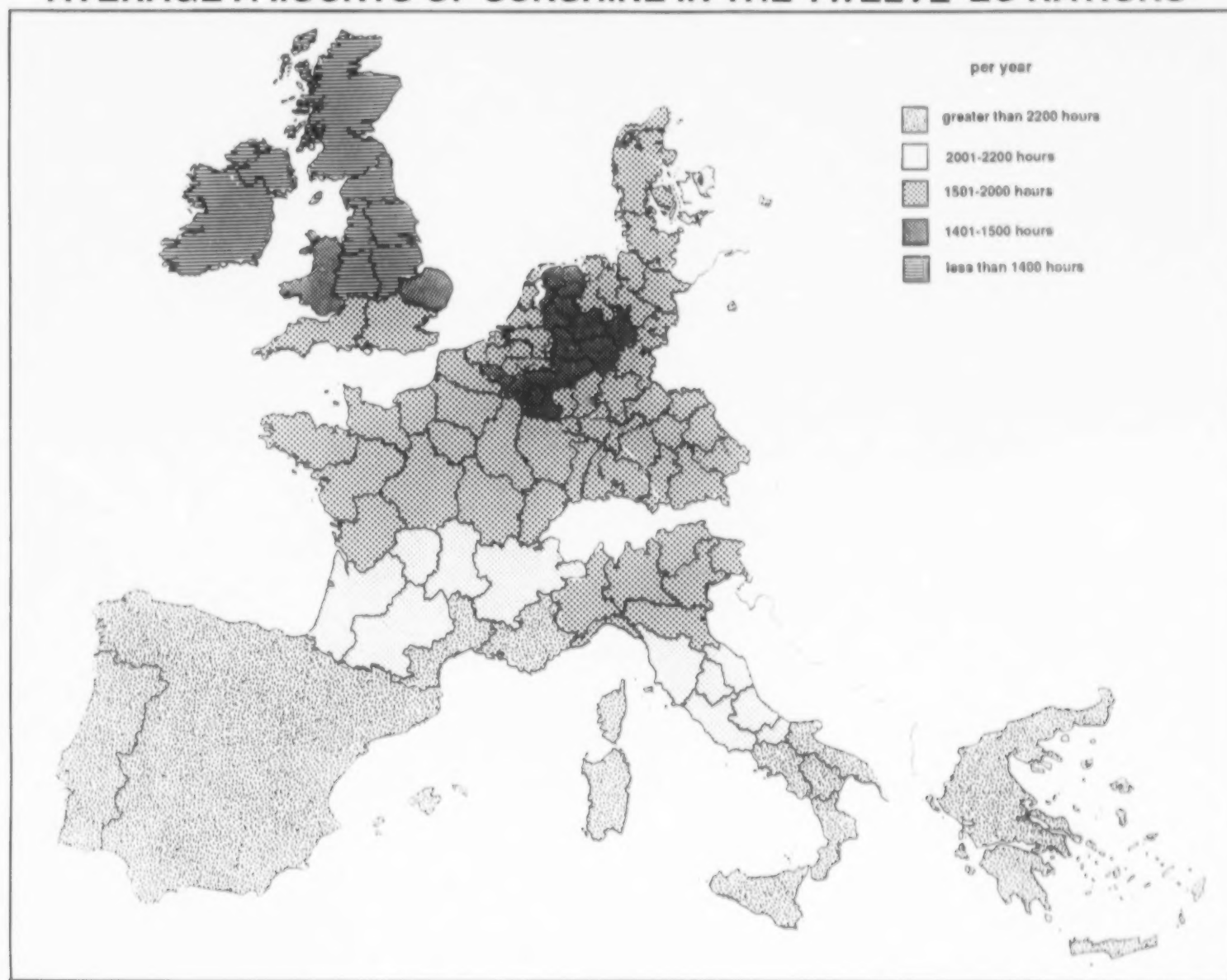
Source: European Community Office of Press and Public Affairs. Washington DC 20037 (2100 M Street, NW). Release 26/89. August 1, 1989.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN THE TWELVE EC NATIONS



EUROPE TODAY map based on one in Eurostat Review 1977-1986. Published 1988. P.158.

AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF SUNSHINE IN THE TWELVE EC NATIONS



EUROPE TODAY map based on one in Eurostat Review
1977-1986. Published 1988. P.159

THE EC AS A SINGLE MARKET: A TONE-SETTER OF GLOBAL EVENTS FOR THE NEXT 500 YEARS?

The following article was written by John J. Cogan, Professor of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455. It appeared in the March 1990 issue of *SOCIAL EDUCATION*, the journal of the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), and is reprinted here with permission.

Last March I was asked to deliver one of the distinguished lectures for the Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development at their annual meeting in Orlando, Florida. The topic was, "The 21st Century: Will Our Students Be Prepared?" In the course of this address I asked the audience of more than 250 what came to mind when I noted the year 1992. Many hands went up and the response was uniformly the quincentennial of Columbus's landing in the Americas. This is, of course, correct. I asked if that date had any other significance, for us as both citizens and educators. Only two persons raised their hands. "The coming together of the European Community (EC) to form a more unified Europe." This too was correct. I was struck, however, at how few from this rather large gathering knew about this important event given its importance for the global community as well as the United States. I wondered at the time what the response would have been from a similar group at an NCSS annual meeting.

So why all the attention to 1992 and a unified European community? What does it really mean? Why is it necessary? Why should the United States care about this largely economic union? What effects, if any, do recent events in Eastern Europe have on the EC? What should we be teaching our students about this phenomenon?

The creation of the European Community goes back more than thirty years to the signing of the Treaty of Rome. During these past three decades, European leaders have sought to bring about the integration of Europe economically and, to some extent, politically but both have been slow and painstaking processes. National loyalties, history, individual tariff policies, and other factors have created a maze [of disparities]. According to Jeffrey Ferry (1988, 19):

Automobile buyers in France pay 28 percent sales tax on every car they buy; across the border in West Germany the rate is only 14 percent. Drinkers in Spain shell out \$1.21 in tax every time they buy a bottle of scotch; in Denmark, the figure is an astounding \$11.41. In Luxembourg, 75 percent of the gasoline sold goes to

foreigners who roar in from neighboring countries to take advantage of the postage-stamp sized country's microscopic tariffs on petroleum products.

These are only some of the more than 300 anomalies that need to be worked out for a true EC to emerge by 1992. How did the EC arrive at 1992 as the date? The decision was made by the European Commission representing the twelve member states—Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The vice-chair of the Commission at the time, Lord Francis Cockfield of Great Britain, became increasingly annoyed at years of stagnation in getting EC reforms approved and implemented. He thereby challenged the twelve member governments to set a specific target date, "by which all impediments to a frontier-free Europe would have to be eliminated" (Ferry 1988, 20). The date selected was December 31, 1992.

Specifically, the goal is to amalgamate the EC into a single market of more than 320 million consumers with some significant economic implications.

If all this were to happen, Europe would in a single stroke shed its present identity as a continent-sized museum to become a global megamarket by at least one estimate, the largest consumer market in the world, one-third larger than the United States. (Ferry 1988, 19)

But this is not all.

After 1992, it (the Commission) envisions a gradual process of political unification through which an increasing number of foreign and domestic policy decisions would be made by European Community government. (Ferry 1988, 19)

Setting a target date does not necessarily mean all will suddenly fall into place easily after years of moving at a snail's pace. The EC has agreed upon only about one-third of the 300 measures that would need to be approved. Many of the most difficult problems will likely surface on three basic issues. These center on policies related to value-added tax (VAT), mergers, and a

continued

THE EC AS A SINGLE MARKET

common European currency. Two examples can illustrate some of the problems. A blank videotape now costs 135% more in Denmark than it does in Britain—all attributed to a difference in VAT rates; environmental protection laws vary greatly from country to country. All of these and a host of other measures will have to reach a so-called community average. Some EC members doubt that all of these issues can be resolved by the end of 1992.

This autumn an unexpected potential complication was thrown into the debate—the dramatic changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. What do these mean for the EC? How will they be integrated? Where?

Most EC governments had hoped to put off final decisions on future relations with Eastern European countries until after the community completes its post 1992 single market and works out an arrangement with the six members of the European Free Trade Association—Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland. (Dale 1989, 4)

With the rapid changes taking place in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and even in Romania, community leaders may not have the luxury of time to ponder these decisions. Discussions of German reunification also complicate the process.

Add to this the continuing debate, stimulated in large part by Canada, Japan, and the United States, that what 1992 is really all about is the establishment of "Fortress Europe," i.e., a closed market. The key word in this discussion is "reciprocity." What the EC has said is that it wants equal access to markets in other parts of the world—the interpretation of reciprocity in those other markets is European protectionism.

The EC argues that other nations will benefit as much as EC countries from a single European market of 320 million consumers. In return, it wants comparable access to their markets. (Dale 1988, 5)

Those on the outside are not convinced! Japanese and Americans alike are alarmed by the European Community's adoption of the principle of "reciprocity" to guide its trade relations with other countries in its single market. Although the Europeans insist that reciprocity would be used to free trade rather than impede it, the community's trading partners fear that it will lead to a "tit-for-tat" approval that

would squeeze them out of Europe. (Dale 1988, 5)

Thus, the Canadians, Japanese and Americans continue to push hard for firm assurance that this will not happen. They consistently point to the EC's Common Agricultural Policy as the primary example of their fears.

Doubters exist within the community itself with Margaret Thatcher being the most prominent. Enthusiasm for the EC and 1992 vary greatly among its citizens. On an extended trip to Europe this autumn I spoke regularly with ordinary citizens about their views of a unified Europe. The Irish, Germans, English, and Danes were skeptical; the Dutch, Belgians, and French euphoric. The momentum for the EC is building and the trend appears to be irreversible. All of which brings us back to my initial question, What does this mean for us?

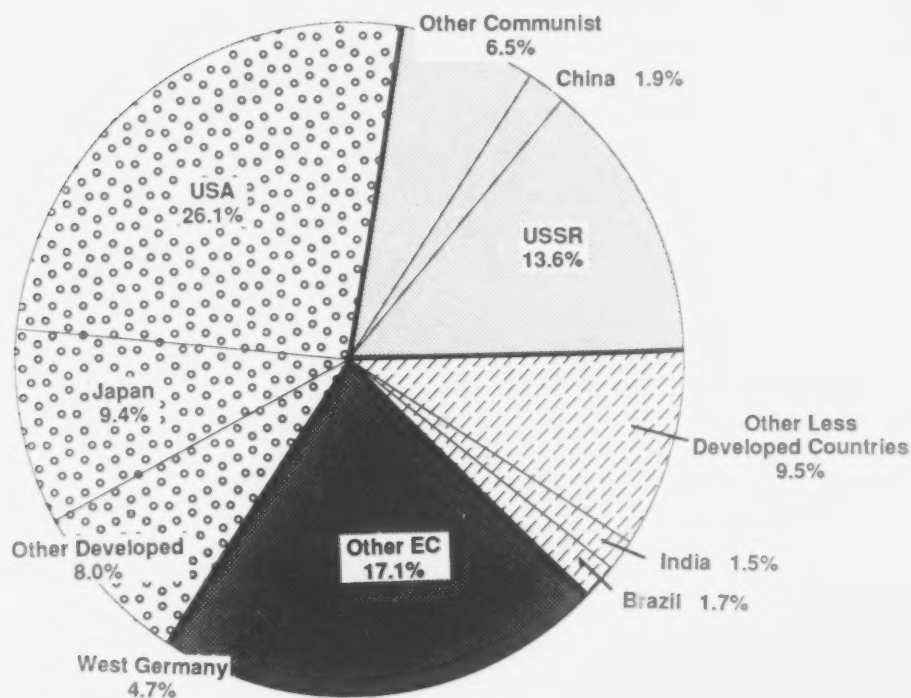
It appears that Europe is clearly changing and much more dramatically than at first anticipated. Political and economic leaders will need to work very hard to overcome the obstacles and find ways to cooperate. We are no longer, and haven't been for some time, a world of simple sovereign states, but rather a truly emerging global community. This too is irreversible.

As we prepare for the celebration of Columbus's coming to this continent, we will need to give equal attention to the coming together of the EC as an event that may well set the tone of global events for the next 500 years. It is our students, those now in school and those yet to come, who will have to cope with and manage the affairs resulting from the latter event. They deserve to be fully informed and prepared to meet this challenge. We need to help them explore what this will mean for them. It is already 1990 and we have no time to spare. ♦

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**IN 1988, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WAS
ESTIMATED TO HAVE PRODUCED 21.8% OF THE
WORLD'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.**



Estimated World GNP in 1988: US\$18.6 trillion

Estimated Real Gross National Product in Billion 1988 US \$

The European Community		\$4,059.7	
Belgium	\$124.9	United Kingdom	\$755.3
France	762.0	West Germany	870.0
Italy	753.8	The Other 5	237.3
Netherlands	191.2	(Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal)	
Spain	365.2		

World Eagle chart based on one in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1989. Pp. 12 and 30.

THE U.S. AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Economic Overview of The European Community, 1988/1989

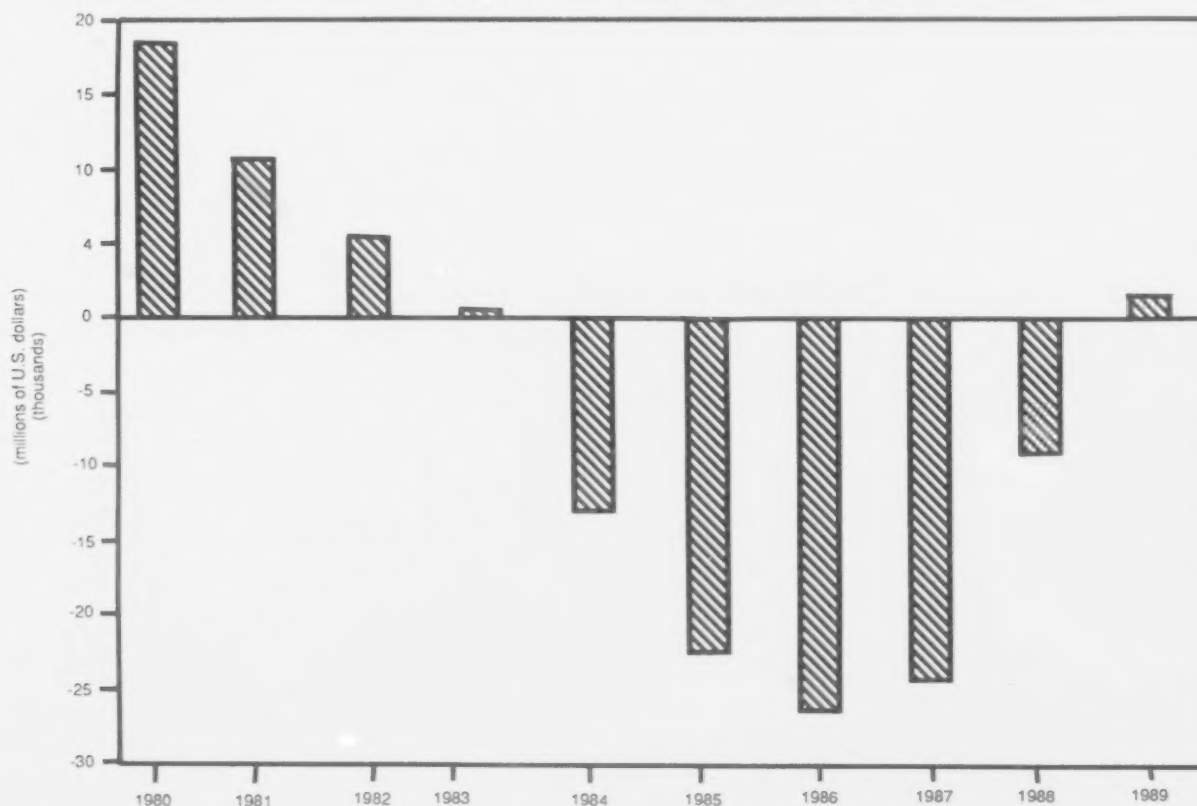
	1989 GNP	1989 POPULATION	1989 PER CAPITA GNP	1988 EXTRA-EC IMPORTS ¹	1988 IMPORTS FROM THE U.S.
	\$US Billions	Millions	\$US	\$US Billions	
European Community	\$4,232.2	325.1	\$13,018	\$462.1	\$75.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	136.9	10.2	13,421	28.3	7.4
Denmark	95.7	5.1	18,764	12.3	1.0
France	838.0	56.1	14,937	64.8	10.1
West Germany	1,069.7	61.9	17,281	117.7	14.3
Greece	47.4	10.1	4,693	5.4	0.7
Ireland	28.3	3.5	8,086	4.4	2.2
Italy	741.2	57.3	12,935	58.9	6.8
Netherlands	195.7	14.8	13,222	40.6	10.1
Portugal	38.3	9.8	3,908	5.7	0.8
Spain	310.7	39.2	7,926	25.1	4.3
United Kingdom	670.8	57.1	11,747	98.9	18.4
United States	4,607.9	248.5	18,542	441.3 ²	—

1. Imports from non-EC countries

2. Total U.S. Imports

* 1989 statistics are projected.

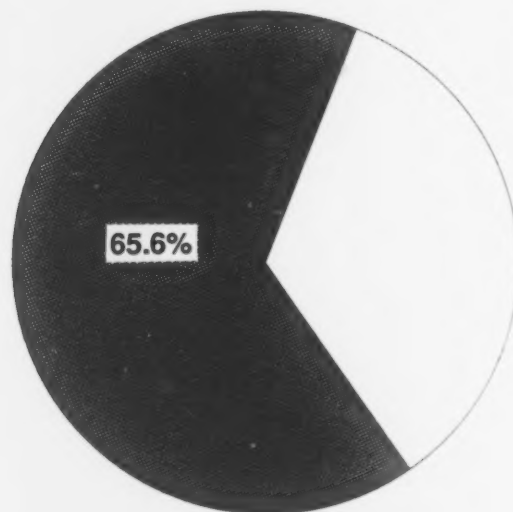
U.S. Merchandise Trade Balances With The EC



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce *Business America*, January 15, 1990. Pp. 16 & 24.

**65.6% OF EUROPE'S POPULATION LIVE IN THE
TWELVE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY NATIONS**

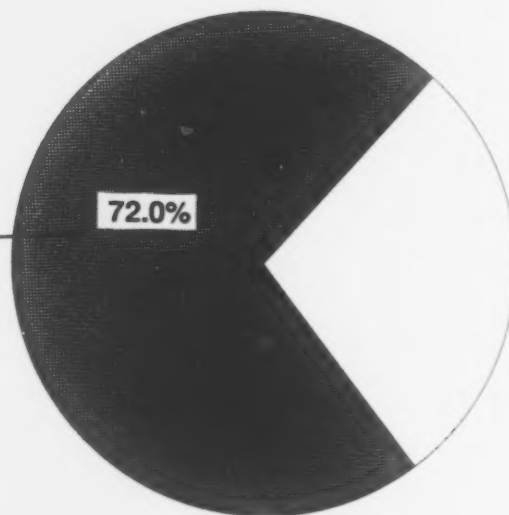
Exclusive of
Turkey and USSR



**72.0% OF EUROPE'S POPULATION LIVE IN THE 18 EUROPEAN
MEMBER-NATIONS OF THE 24-MEMBER OECD (ORGANIZATION
FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)**

Exclusive of
Turkey and USSR

These six OECD member-
nations are not included:
Australia, Canada, Japan,
New Zealand, Turkey,
United States



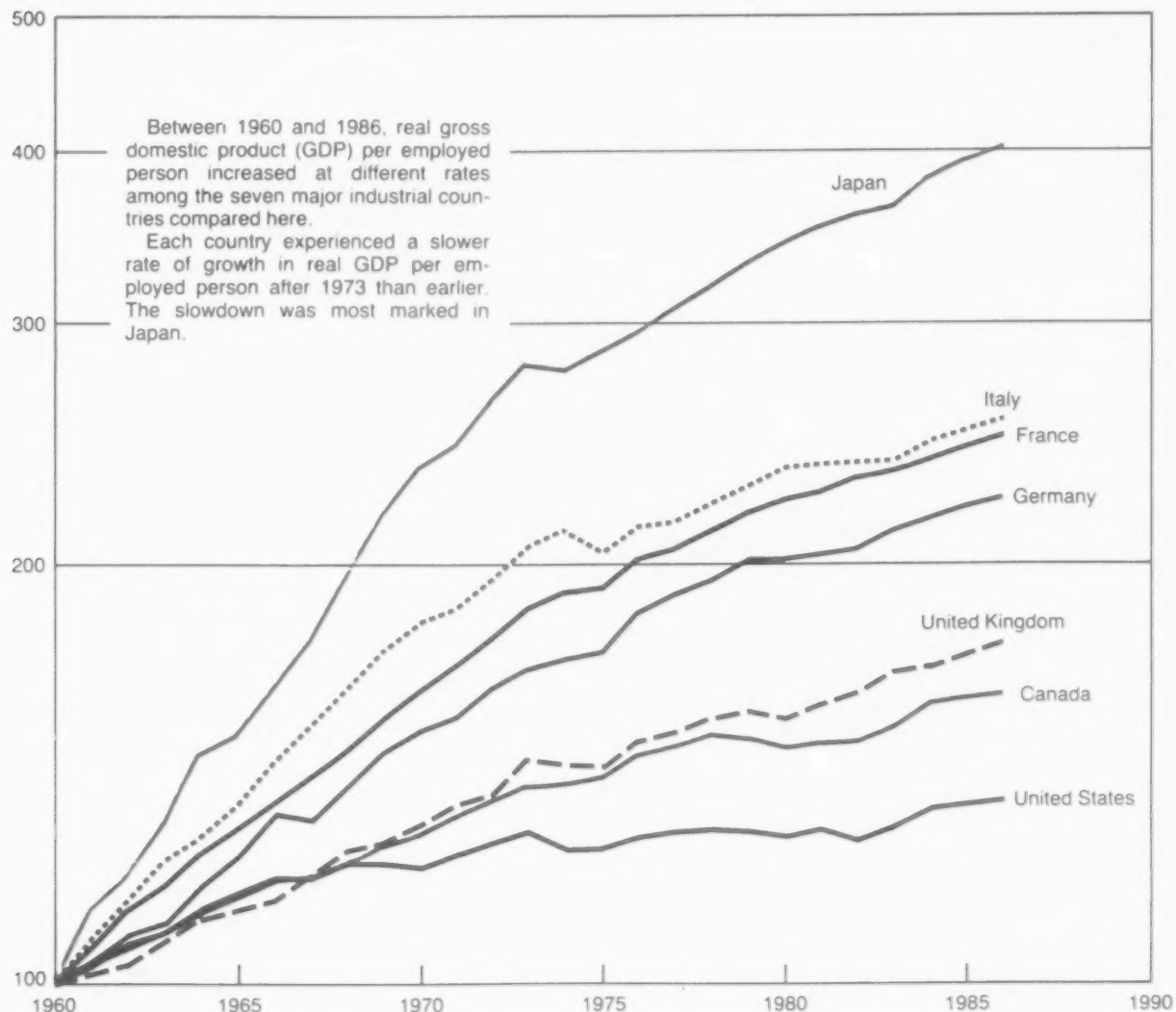
EUROPE TODAY charts. Data from Population Reference
Bureau, Inc. 1990 World Population Sheet

PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH OF EUROPEAN MEMBERS OF THE BIG SEVEN HAS TRAILED ONLY JAPAN

Trends in Real Gross Domestic Product Per Employed Person, Selected Countries, 1960-1986

Index, 1960 = 100

Ratio scale



Country	Real gross domestic product per employed person (average annual percent change)			
	1960-86	1960-73	1973-79	1979-86
United States	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.8
Canada	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.0
Japan	5.5	8.2	2.9	2.8
France	3.6	4.9	2.7	1.9
Germany	3.1	4.1	2.9	1.6
Italy	3.7	5.8	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	2.2	2.9	1.3	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2298 *Productivity and the Economy: A Chartbook*, March 1988, Pp. 24 & 25.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Address: Marlborough House, Pall Mall,
London, SW1Y 5HX, England.
Telephone: (01) 839-3411.
Telex: 27678.

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of independent states, comprising about one-quarter of the world's population. It includes the United Kingdom and most of its former dependencies, and former dependencies of Australia and New Zealand (themselves Commonwealth countries).

The evolution of the Commonwealth began with the introduction of self-government in Canada in the 1840s; Australia, New Zealand and South Africa became independent before the first world war. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 the United Kingdom and the four Dominions, as they were then called, were described as 'autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status', and this change was enacted into law by the Statute of Westminster, in 1931.

The modern Commonwealth began with the entry of India and Pakistan in 1947, and of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in 1948. In 1950 India became a republic, and the Commonwealth Heads of Government then decided that allegiance to the same monarch need not be a condition of membership.

In November 1988, 22 member countries were monarchies and 26 were republics. All Commonwealth countries accept Queen Elizabeth II as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

Members*

Antigua and Barbuda	Kenya	Seychelles
Australia	Kiribati	Sierra Leone
Bahamas	Lesotho	Singapore
Bangladesh	Malawi	Solomon Islands
Barbados	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Belize	Maldives	Swaziland
Botswana	Malta	Tanzania
Brunei	Mauritius	Tonga
Canada	Nauru*	Trinidad and Tobago
Cyprus	New Zealand	Tuvalu*
Dominica	Nigeria	Uganda
The Gambia	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom
Ghana	Saint Christopher and Nevis	Vanuatu
Grenada	Saint Lucia	Western Samoa
Guyana	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Zambia
India		Zimbabwe
Jamaica		

* Ireland, South Africa and Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1949, 1961, and 1972 respectively. In October 1987 Fiji's membership was declared to have lapsed (following the proclamation of a republic there).

* Nauru and Tuvalu are special members of the Commonwealth; they have the right to participate in functional activities but are not represented at Meetings of Heads of Government.

Dependencies and Associated States

Australia:	United Kingdom:	Isle of Man
Australian Antarctic Terr.	Anguilla	Montserrat
Christmas Island	Bermuda	Pitcairn Islands
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	British Antarctic Terr.	St. Helena
Coral Sea Islands Terr.	British Indian Ocean Terr.	Ascension
Heard and McDonald Islands	British Virgin Islands	Tristan De Cunha
Norfolk Island	Cayman Islands	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
New Zealand:	Channel Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cook Islands	Falkland Islands	
Niue	Gibraltar	
Ross Dependency	Hong Kong	
Tokelau		

Source: *The Europa World Year Book 1989*, Vol.I, p. 111.

THE LOMÉ CONVENTION

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Lomé convention, a comprehensive co-operation agreement between the European Community (EEC States) and the ACP Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, was first signed in 1975 and renewed, after fresh negotiations, in 1979, 1984 and 1989. An example of North-South dialogue in practice, it offers:

- a partnership in which the political, social, cultural and economic options of each partner are respected;
- secure and lasting co-operation based on a freely negotiated and legally binding contract;
- permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
 - ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
 - ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
 - ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
- overall, flexible co-operation using the full range of aid and trade development instruments.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and risk capital, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans, for national and regional development programmes. Also included in the EDF are five specific funds:

- Stabex - for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin - for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid - for disaster relief
- Refugee aid - for serious refugee situations
- Structural adjustment aid - for countries undergoing economic reforms

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion and development.

LOMÉ IV

Duration

10 years (1990-2000)

Membership

12 EEC States
69 ACP States, including three new members: the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Namibia.

Financial Resources

	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1975-1980)	3,450
LOMÉ II (1980-1985)	5,700
LOMÉ III (1985-1990)	8,500
LOMÉ IV (1990-2000)	
Financial Protocol (1990-1995)	12,000
made up of:	

• European Development Fund (EDF VIII)	
Grants for national and regional programmes	6,215
Structural adjustment	1,150
Stabex	1,500
Sysmin	480
Emergency aid	250
Refugee aid	100
Interest rate subsidies	280
Risk capital	825

• European Investment Bank (EIB)	
Loans for national and regional projects	1,200

Of the total amount of 12,000 million ECU (EDF + EIB), 1,250 million are set aside for regional co-operation.

Source: Commission of the European Communities, Europe Information: Lomé IV, 1990-2000. Background, Innovations, Improvements. DE64. March 1990. Brussels. Catalog No. CC-AM-90-064-EN-C.

COUNTRIES OF THE LOMÉ IV ACCORD

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

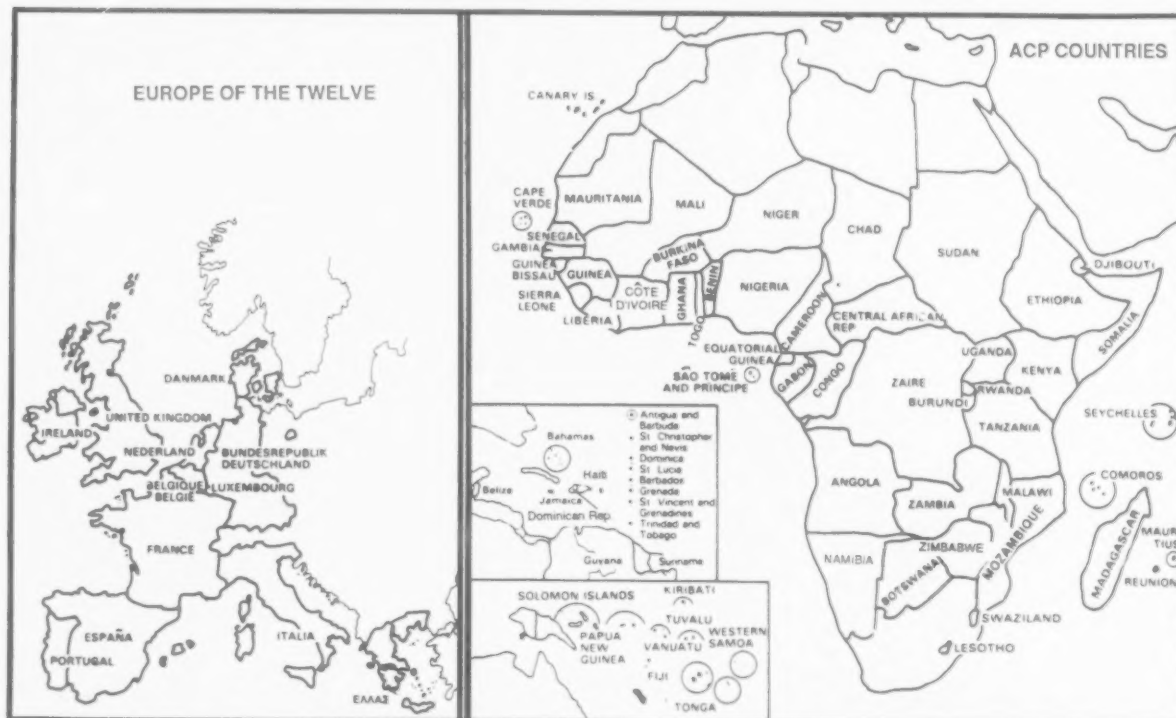
BELGIUM
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
(Federal Rep.)
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
UNITED KINGDOM

THE 69 ACP STATES

ANGOLA
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BELIZE
BENIN
BOTSWANA
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
CAPE VERDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
CHAD
COMOROS
CONGO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
DJIBOUTI
DOMINICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
FIJI
GABON

GAMBIA
GHANA
GRENADA
GUINEA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUYANA
HAITI
JAMAICA
KENYA
KIRIBATI
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MALI
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
NIGER
NIGERIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
RWANDA
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

SENEGAL
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
SOMALIA
ST. CHRISTOPHER &
NEVIS
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT & THE
GRENADINES
SUDAN
SURINAME
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
TOGO
TONGA
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUVALU
UGANDA
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE



Source: The Courier, Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European Community, January-February 1990. Cover 2.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALBANIA

Agriculture: vegetables, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton, corn; largely self-sufficient in food

ANDORRA

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables

AUSTRIA

Agriculture: livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient

BELGIUM

Agriculture: livestock production predominates; grains, sugar beets, flax, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits

BULGARIA

Agriculture: grain, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, poultry, cheese, sunflower seeds; mainly self-sufficient

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables

DENMARK

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseed, grain, animal feedstuffs

FINLAND

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important as a secondary occupation for the rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient, but short of food and fodder grains

FRANCE

Agriculture: beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; agricultural shortages include fats and oils, tropical produce

GERMANY, EAST

Agriculture: food deficit area; potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats

GERMANY, WEST

Agriculture: grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient

GREECE

Agriculture: wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton, raisins, fruit; nearly self-sufficient

HUNGARY

Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, barley

ICELAND

Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips

IRELAND

Agriculture: livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables

ITALY

Agriculture: fruits, wine, vegetables, cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, eggs

LIECHTENSTEIN

Agriculture: livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

LUXEMBOURG

Agriculture: mixed farming, dairy products, wine

MALTA

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; main products—potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs

MONACO

Agriculture: NA

NETHERLANDS

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils

NORWAY

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates, fish farming (salmon); main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar

POLAND

Agriculture: grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; self-sufficient for minimum requirements

PORTUGAL

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed

ROMANIA

Agriculture: corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak; a net exporter

SAN MARINO

Agriculture: wheat, grapes, other grain, fruits, vegetables, animal feedstuff; cheese, livestock hides

SPAIN

Agriculture: grains, citrus, fruits, vegetables, wine grapes; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

SWEDEN

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets

SWITZERLAND

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates, less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

TURKEY

Agriculture: cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, livestock products; self-sufficient in food in most years; a legal producer of opium poppy for the pharmaceutical trade

UNITED KINGDOM

Agriculture: wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 60% self-sufficient (1988); dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, bacon and ham

USSR

Agriculture: grain (especially wheat), potatoes, sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields, particularly grain; large grain importer over past decade

VATICAN

Agriculture: NA

YUGOSLAVIA

Agriculture: diversified with many small private holdings and large combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of corn, tobacco, foodstuffs, live animals

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *The World Factbook 1989*.

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE



Some Comparisons

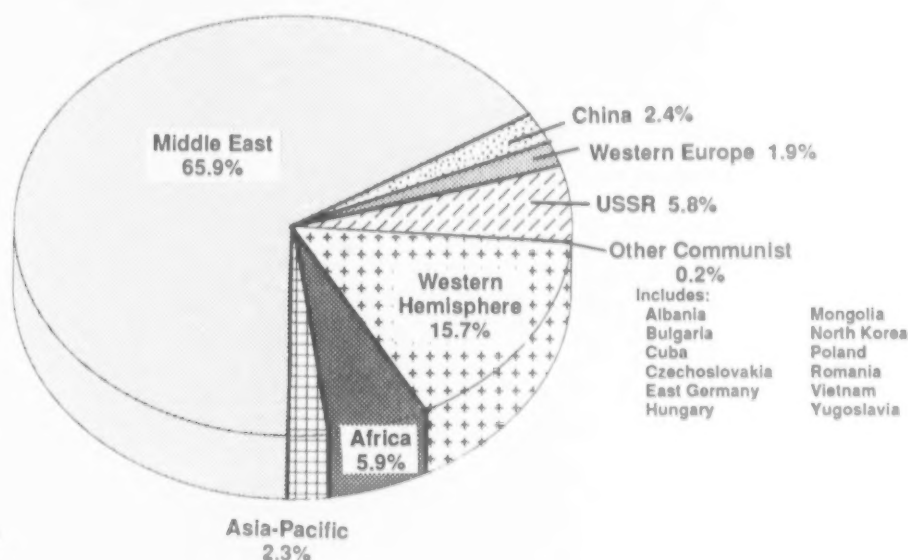
Argentina	10.9	India	67.1
Brazil	25.6	Japan	7.2
Canada	3.6	Mexico	31.2
China	68.9	U.S.A.	2.5

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from FAO 1988
Production Yearbook, Table 3.

EUROPE (EXCLUDING USSR AND TURKEY) HAS SMALL PERCENTAGE OF WORLD'S OIL AND GAS RESERVES

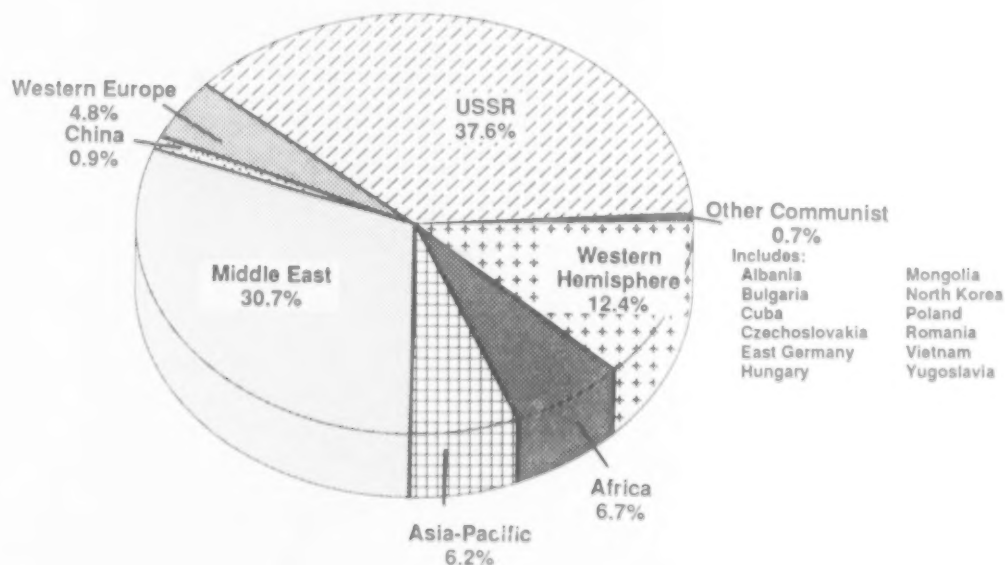
The following is the relevant portion of the footnote for the Table these data were taken from: all reserves figures except those for the USSR (and gas for Canada) are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association for the first time in 1980, includes proved and some probable.

OIL



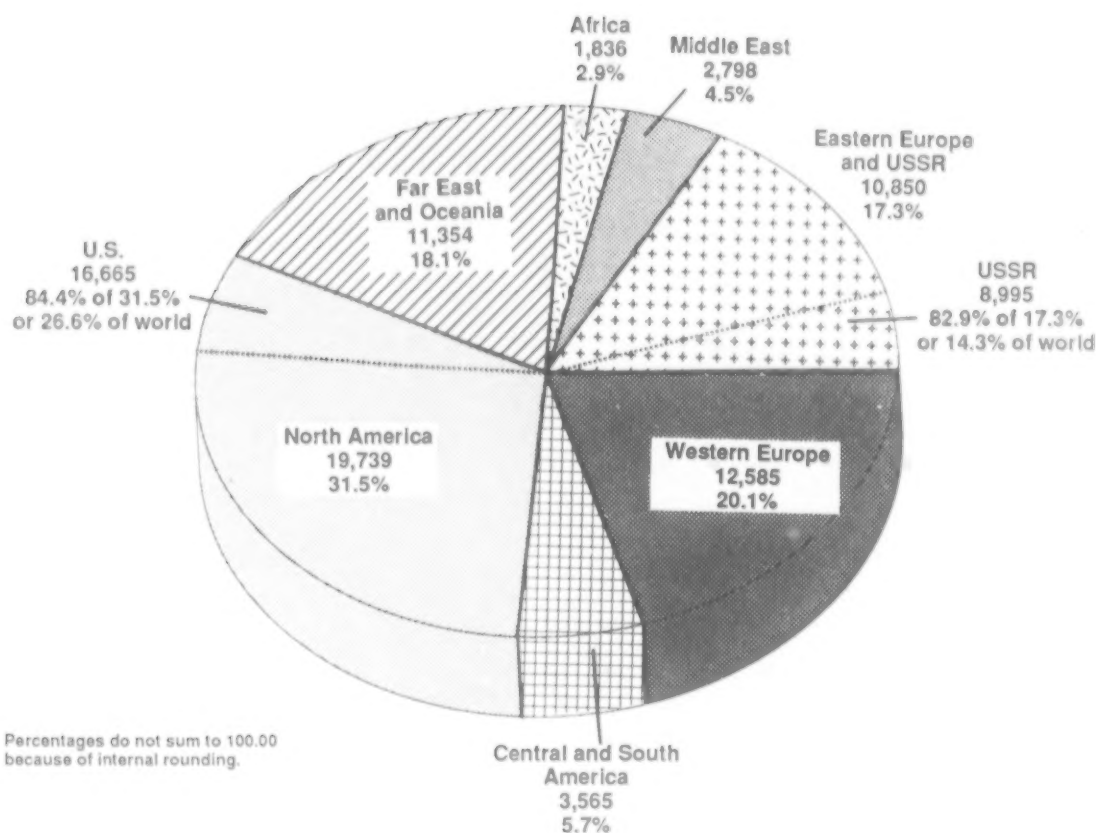
Total does not sum to 100 because of rounding of constituent parts.

GAS



EUROPE TODAY charts. Data from *The Worldwide Report* by Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1989.

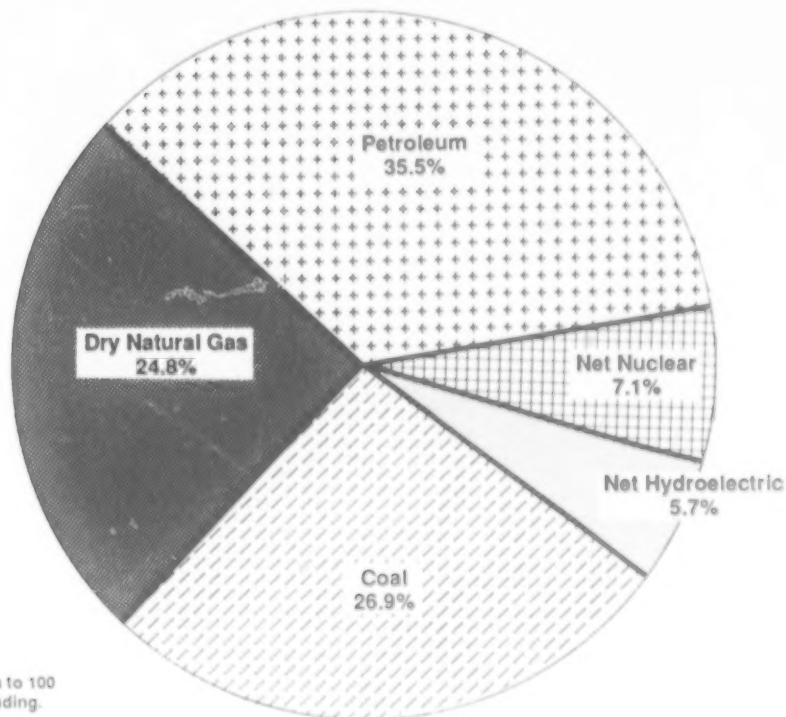
APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF WORLD'S PETROLEUM SUPPLY IN 1987



World Total 62,727
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, 1988 International Energy Annual. Released November 1989. Table 14. Pp. 46-47.

**EUROPE AND USSR CONSUMED 41.6% OF THE
WORLD'S PRIMARY ENERGY IN 1988. HERE ARE
THE SHARES OF FUELS THEY USED.**



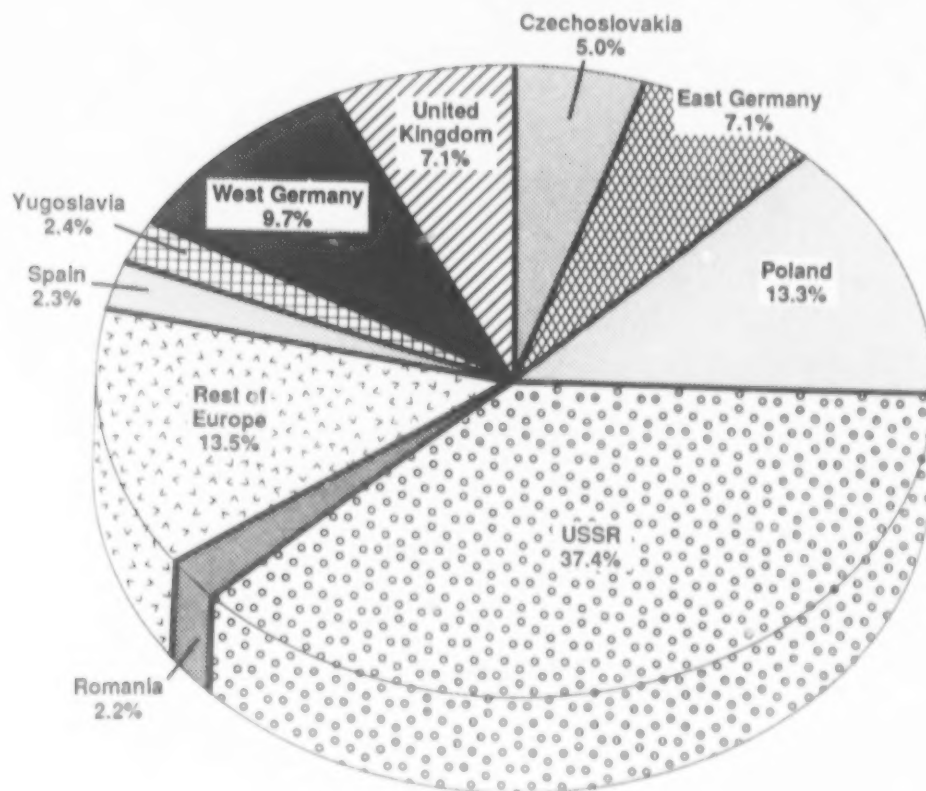
Percentages do not sum to 100
because of internal rounding.

Europe: 136.48 Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu

U.S. Consumption of Primary Energy by Source, 1988.	
Petroleum	42.7%
Natural Gas	23.1%
Coal	23.5%
Net Hydroelectric, geothermal, and other	3.3%
Nuclear Power	7.1%

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of
Energy. Energy Information Administration. 1988
International Energy Annual. Table HL2. P. 6.

**40.4% OF WORLD'S APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF
COAL IN 1987 WAS BY EUROPE AND THE USSR.
HERE ARE THE NINE MAJOR USERS OF THAT 40.4%**



36,559 Trillion (10^{12}) Btu

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy.
Energy Information Administration. 1988 International Energy
Annual. Released November 1989. Table 26. P. 78.

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION: SELECTED YEARS, 1960-1988

Thousand units

	1960	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
OECD									
United States ^a	6,675	6,547	6,713	6,400	7,621	8,002	7,516	7,085	6,956
Canada	326	923	1,045	847	1,033	1,075	1,061	810	1,158
Japan	165	3,179	4,568	7,038	7,073	7,645	7,811	7,891	8,200
European Community	4,960	9,870	9,200	10,500	10,300	10,700	11,100	11,700	12,144
France	1,136	2,458	2,951	3,487	2,910	2,784	2,732	2,982	3,138
Italy ^b	596	1,720	1,348	1,445	1,436	1,354	1,652	1,712	1,877
Spain	NA	455	702	1,048	1,174	1,217	1,298	1,432	1,594
United Kingdom	1,353	1,641	1,268	924	910	1,048	1,019	1,142	1,226
West Germany	1,817	3,528	2,905	3,512	3,784	4,165	4,273	4,340	4,309
Other countries									
Brazil ^c	57	255	554	652	666	460	479	397	402
Malaysia ^d	NA	21	39	79	94	70	44	34	61
Mexico ^c	NA	137	262	316	247	286	198	228	NA
South Korea ^c	NA	NA	NA	58	167	262	457	778	855
Communist countries									
USSR and Eastern Europe	272	710	1,782	2,142	2,127	2,158	2,163	2,132	NA
USSR	139	344	1,201	1,327	1,327	1,332	1,326	1,300	1,265
Eastern Europe	133	366	581	815	800	826	837	832	NA
Bulgaria	0	8	15	15	15	15	20	20	15
Czechoslovakia	56	143	175	184	180	184	185	172	164
East Germany	64	127	159	177	202	210	218	217	NA
Poland ^c	12	64	164	351	278	283	290	294	293
Romania ^c	1	24	68	88	125	134	124	129	NA
Other									
Yugoslavia ^c	4	111	183	255	244	228	253	129	305

^a Factory sales. Starting in 1980 excluding passenger vans

^b Excluding production for the armed forces

^c Including vehicles assembled from imported parts

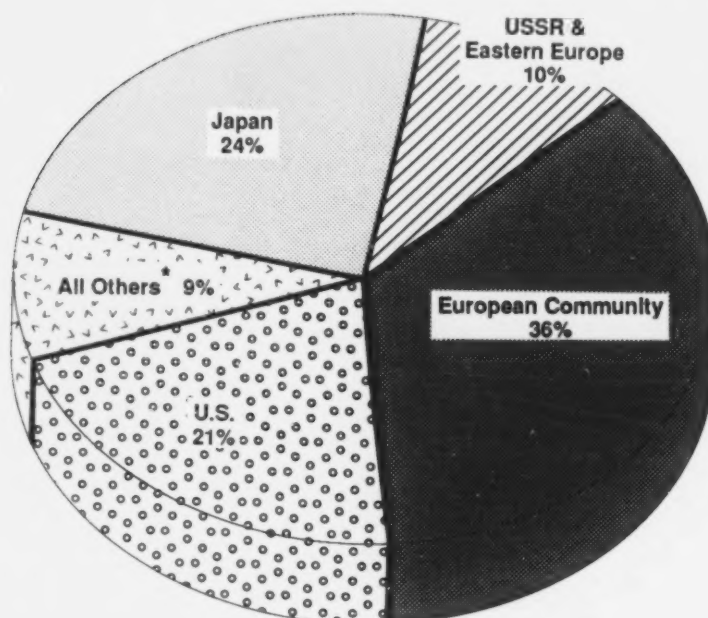
^d Assembly only. Data refer to Peninsular Malaysia

^e Excluding special passenger cars

^f Including jeeps

ALMOST HALF OF THE WORLD'S PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

The U.S. Estimates That The European Community (36%)
and USSR & Eastern Europe (10%) Produced Almost Half
of The World's Passenger Automobiles in 1988.



* Included in all others: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Korea (South), Mexico, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Estimated World Production in 1988: 33,800,000 units

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1989. P. 16.

IMPORTS

The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, And From Whom

ALBANIA

Imports: \$363 million (f.o.b., 1986 est.); *commodities*—machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; *partners*—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, GDR, FRG

ANDORRA

Imports: \$531 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—NA *partners*—France, Spain

AUSTRIA

Imports: \$32.7 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, vehicles, chemicals, textiles and clothing, pharmaceuticals; *partners*—FRG 44%, Italy 9%, Eastern Europe 6%, Switzerland 5%, US 3%, USSR 2%

BELGIUM

Imports: \$93 billion (c.i.f., 1988 est.) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union *commodities*—fuels, grains, chemicals, foodstuffs; *partners*—EC 72%, US 5%, oil-exporting less developed countries 4%, Communist countries 3%

BULGARIA

Imports: \$16.9 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—fuels, minerals, and raw materials 45.2%; machinery and equipment 39.8%; manufactured consumer goods 4.6%; agricultural products 3.8%; other 6.6%; *partners*—Socialist countries 80.5% (USSR 57.5%, GDR 5.7%), developed countries 15.1% (FRG 4.8%, Austria 1.6%); less developed countries 4.4% (Libya 1.0%, Brazil 0.9%)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Imports: \$23.9 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—fuels, minerals, and metals 39.8%; machinery and equipment 35.7%; agricultural and forestry products 11.2%; manufactured consumer goods 5.8%; other products 7.5% (1987); *partners*—USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, US

DENMARK

Imports: \$25.5 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, textiles, paper; *partners*—US 5.3%, FRG, Netherlands, Sweden, UK, other EC

FINLAND

Imports: \$19.8 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics, fodder grains; *partners*—EC 42.9% (FRG 16.9%, UK 6.5%), USSR 15.2%, Sweden 13.4%, US 4.8%

FRANCE

Imports: \$162.4 billion (c.i.f., 1988 est.); *commodities*—crude oil, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products; *partners*—FRG 19.3%, Italy 11.6%, Belgium-Luxembourg 9.4%, US 7.5%, UK 6.5%, Netherlands 5.7%, Spain 4.1%, Japan 3.6%, USSR 2.1% (1986)

GERMANY, EAST

Imports: \$31.0 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—fuels and metals 40%, machinery and transport equipment 29%, chemical products and building materials 9%; *partners*—CEMA countries 65%, non-Communist 33%, other 2%

GERMANY, WEST

Imports: \$228 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—manufactures 68.5%, agricultural products 12.0%, fuels 9.7%, raw materials 7.1%; *partners*—EC 52.7% (France 12%, Netherlands 11%, Italy 10%, UK 7%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7%), other West Europe 15%, US 6%, Japan 6%, Eastern Europe 5%, OPEC 3% (1987)

GREECE

Imports: \$12.5 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and transport equipment, light manufactures, fuels and lubricants, foodstuffs, chemicals; *partners*—FRG 22%, nonoil developing countries 14%, oil exporting countries 13%, Italy 12%, France 8%, US 3.2%

HUNGARY

Imports: \$9.8 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and transport 28%, fuels 20%, chemical products 14%, manufactured consumer goods 16%, agriculture 6%, other 16%; *partners*—USSR 43%, Eastern Europe 28%, less developed countries 23%, US 3% (1987)

ICELAND

Imports: \$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and transportation

equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles; *partners*—EC 52.9% (FRG 15.2%, Denmark 10.8%, UK 8.2%), US 7.0%, USSR 5.6%, less developed countries 3.1%

IRELAND

Imports: \$14.6 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—food, animal feed, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, textiles, clothing; *partners*—EC 66% (UK 42%, FRG 8%, France 4%), US 17%

ITALY

Imports: \$138.5 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum, industrial machinery, chemicals, metals, food, agricultural products; *partners*—EC 56%, OPEC 8%, US 5%

LIECHTENSTEIN

Imports: \$NA; *commodities*—machinery, metal goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles; *partners*—NA

LUXEMBOURG

Imports: \$3.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985); *commodities*—minerals, metals, foodstuffs, quality consumer goods; *partners*—FRG 40%, Belgium 35%, France 15%, US 3%

MALTA

Imports: \$1,130 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—food, petroleum, nonfood raw materials; *partners*—FRG 19%, UK 17%, Italy 17%, US 11%

MONACO

Imports: \$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

NETHERLANDS

Imports: \$91.3 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—raw materials and semifinished products, consumer goods, transportation equipment, crude oil, food products; *partners*—EC 63.8% (FRG 26.5%, Belgium-Luxembourg 23.1%, UK 8.1%), US 7.9%

continued →

IMPORTS continued

NORWAY

Imports: \$22.6 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery, fuels and lubricants, transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothing, ships; *partners*—Sweden 18%, FRG 17%, UK 9%, less developed countries 8%, US 7%, Japan 7%, Denmark 7% (1986)

POLAND

Imports: \$24.3 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 33%, fuels, minerals, and metals 38%, manufactured consumer goods 9%, agricultural and forestry products 13%; *partners*—USSR 27%, FRG 12%, Czechoslovakia 6% (1987)

PORTUGAL

Imports: \$13.4 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum, cotton, foodgrains, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals; *partners*—EC 64%, other developed countries 14%, less developed countries 17%, US 5%

ROMANIA

Imports: \$10.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—fuels, minerals, and metals 51.0%, machinery and equipment 26.7%, agricultural and forestry products 11.0%, manufactured consumer goods 4.2% (1986); *partners*—Communist countries 60%, non-Communist countries 40% (1987)

SAN MARINO

Imports: trade data are included with the statistics for Italy; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

SPAIN

Imports: \$49.1 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum, footwear, machinery, chemicals, grain, soybeans, coffee, tobacco, iron and steel, timber, cotton, transport equipment; *partners*—EC 55%, Mexico 10%, US 8%, Middle East, USSR

SWEDEN

Imports: \$40.7 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehi-

cles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing; *partners*—EC 57.2% (FRG 20.5%, UK 10.4%, Denmark 6.8%), US 7.8%, less developed countries 7.3%, Norway 5.6%

SWITZERLAND

Imports: \$50.7 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—agricultural products, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles, construction materials; *partners*—Europe 79% (EC 72%, other 7%), US 5%

TURKEY

Imports: \$13.3 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals; *partners*—FRG 15.9%, US 10.6%, Italy 7.8%, Iraq 6.9%, Japan 6.2%

UNITED KINGDOM

Imports: \$159.1 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods; *partners*—EC 52.0% (FRG 16.5%, France 8.6%, Netherlands 7.7%), US 10.0%, Communist countries 2.3%

USSR

Imports: \$96.0 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large-diameter pipe), consumer manufactures; *partners*—Eastern Europe 56%, EC 11%, Cuba, China, US (1987)

VATICAN

Imports: NA

YUGOSLAVIA

Imports: \$12.6 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—raw materials and semimanufactures 79%, capital goods and equipment 15%, consumer goods 6%; *partners*—EC 30%, CEMA 45%, less developed countries 14%, US 5%, other 6%

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS OF EACH COUNTRY, AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

ALBANIA

Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, chrome, oil, cement

Exports: \$428 million (f.o.b., 1986 est.); *commodities*—asphalt, bitumen, petroleum products, metals and metallic ores, electricity, oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco; *partners*—Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, FRG, Italy

ANDORRA

Industries: tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, smuggling, banking

Exports: \$0.017 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—electricity; *partners*—France, Spain

AUSTRIA

Industries: foods, iron and steel, machines, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp, tourism, mining

Exports: \$27.2 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and equipment, iron and steel, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals; *partners*—FRG 35%, Italy 10%, Eastern Europe 8%, Switzerland 7%, US 4%, OPEC 3%

BELGIUM

Industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum, coal

Exports: \$99 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union *commodities*—iron and steel, transportation equipment, tractors, diamonds, petroleum products; *partners*—EC 74%, US 5%, Communist countries 2%

BULGARIA

Industries: food processing, machine and metal building, electronics, chemicals

Exports: \$16.8 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 60.5%; agricultural products 14.7%; manufactured consumer goods 10.6%; fuels, minerals, raw materials, and metals 8.5%; other 5.7%; *partners*—Socialist countries 82.5% (USSR 61%, GDR 5.5%, Czechoslovakia 4.9%); developed countries 6.8% (FRG 1.2%, Greece 1.0%); less developed countries 10.7% (Libya 3.5%, Iraq 2.9%)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Industries: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products, footwear

Exports: \$23.5 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 57.4%; manufactured consumer goods 16.2%; fuels, minerals, and metals 12.5%; agricultural and forestry products 6.1%; other products 7.8% (1987); *partners*—USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, US

DENMARK

Industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products

Exports: \$25.6 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—meat and meat products, dairy products, transport equipment, fish, chemicals, industrial machinery; *partners*—US 6.9%, FRG, Norway, Sweden, UK, other EC, Japan

FINLAND

Industries: metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, textiles, clothing

Exports: \$20.0 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, clothing and footwear; *partners*—EC 37.7% (UK 10.3%, FRG 9.5%), USSR 20.2%, Sweden 14.7%, US 5.4%

FRANCE

Industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, automobiles, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, tourism, mining

Exports: \$153.6 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing; *partners*—FRG 16.1%, Italy 11.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 9.1%, UK 8.8%, US 7.4%, Netherlands 4.9%, Spain 4.1%, Japan 1.4%, USSR 1.3% (1986)

GERMANY, EAST

Industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum

Exports: \$30.8 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and transport equipment 47%, fuels and metals 16%, consumer goods 16%, chemical products and building materials 13%, semimanufactured goods and processed foodstuffs 8%; *partners*—USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, FRG, Hungary, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Romania

GERMANY, WEST

Industries: among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, and machine tools; electronics, food and beverages

Exports: \$294 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—manufactures 86.6% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 4.9%, raw materials 2.3%, fuels 1.3%; *partners*—EC 52.7% (France 12%, Netherlands 9%, Italy 9%, UK 9%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7%), other West Europe 18%, US 10%, Eastern Europe 4%, OPEC 3% (1987)

GREECE

Industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, mining, petroleum

Exports: \$5.6 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—manufactured goods, food and live animals, fuels and lubricants, raw materials; *partners*—FRG 24%, Italy 14%, nonoil developing countries 11.8%, France 9.5%, US 7.1%, UK 6.8%

HUNGARY

Industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

Exports: \$9.6 billion (f.o.b. 1987); *commodities*—capital goods 36%, foods 24%, consumer goods 18%, fuels and minerals 11%, other 11%; *partners* USSR 48%, Eastern Europe 25%, developed countries 16%, less developed countries 8% (1987)

continued

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

IRELAND

Industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferro-silicon production, hydro-power

Exports: \$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite; *partners*—EC 54.2% (UK 20.4%, FRG 9.1%, Denmark 3.8%), US 21.7%, USSR 4.2%, less developed countries 2.6%

IRELAND

Industries: food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment, glass and crystal

Exports: \$17.7 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—live animals, animal products, chemicals, data processing equipment, industrial machinery; *partners*—EC 74% (UK 34%, FRG 11%, France 9%), US 8%

ITALY

Industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles

Exports: \$128.6 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—textiles, wearing apparel, metals, transportation equipment, chemicals; *partners*—EC 56%, US 10%, OPEC 5%

LIECHTENSTEIN

Industries: electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism

Exports: \$807 million; *commodities*—small specialty machinery, dental products, stamps, hardware, pottery; *partners*—EC 40%, EFTA 26% (Switzerland 19%) (1986)

LUXEMBOURG

Industries: banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires, glass, aluminum

Exports: \$2.81 billion (f.o.b., 1985); *commodities*—finished steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass, aluminum, other industrial products; *partners*—EC 75%, US 6%

MALTA

Industries: tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, construction, food manufacturing, textiles, footwear, clothing, beverages, tobacco

Exports: \$600 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—clothing, textiles, footwear, ships; *partners*—FRG 31%, UK 14%, Italy 14%

MONACO

Industries: pharmaceuticals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing, tourism

Exports: \$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

NETHERLANDS

Industries: agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, fishing, construction, microelectronics

Exports: \$92.4 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—agricultural products, processed foods and tobacco, natural gas, chemicals, metal products, textiles, clothing; *partners*—EC 74.9% (FRG 28.3%, Belgium-Luxembourg 14.2%, France 10.7%, UK 10.2%), US 4.7%

NORWAY

Industries: petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing

Exports: \$21.5 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum and petroleum products 28%, natural gas 12%, ships 7%, fish 6%, aluminum 6%, pulp and paper; *partners*—UK 28%, FRG 20%, less developed countries 14%, Sweden 10%, Netherlands 6%, US 5%, Denmark 4% (1986)

POLAND

Industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles

Exports: \$26.0 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 49%, fuels, minerals, and metals 23%, manufac-

tured consumer goods 13%, agricultural and forestry products 10%; *partners*—USSR 25%, FRG 11%, Czechoslovakia 6% (1987)

PORTUGAL

Industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine; tourism

Exports: \$9.2 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, appliances; *partners*—EC 71%, other developed countries 14%, US 7%

ROMANIA

Industries: mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, machine building, food processing, petroleum

Exports: \$12.5 billion (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 34.7%, fuels, minerals and metals 24.7%, manufactured consumer goods 16.9%, agricultural materials and forestry products 11.9%, other 11.6% (1986); *partners*—USSR 27%, Eastern Europe 23%, EC 15%, US 5%, China 4% (1987)

SAN MARINO

Industries: wine, olive oil, cement, leather, textile, tourist

Exports: trade data are included with the statistics for Italy; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

SPAIN

Industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools

Exports: \$34.2 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—foodstuffs, live animals, wood, footwear, machinery, chemicals; *partners*—EC 64%, Switzerland 11%, US 8%, Middle East, Japan, Portugal

continued

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

SWEDEN

Industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Exports: \$44.5 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products; *partners*—EC 50.0%, (FRG 11.5%, UK 10.4%, Denmark 8.0%), US 11.2%, Norway 11.2%, less developed countries 9.3%

SWITZERLAND

Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Exports: \$45.5 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and equipment, precision instruments, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing; *partners*—Europe 64% (EC 56%, other 8%), US 9%, Japan 4%

TURKEY

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

Exports: \$10.2 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—industrial products 70%, crops and livestock products 25%; *partners*—FRG 19.4%, US 10.6%, Italy 7.8%, Iran 7.6%, Iraq 7.4%, Japan

UNITED KINGDOM

Industries: machinery and transportation equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing, other consumer goods, motor vehicles, aircraft, shipbuilding, petroleum, coal

Exports: \$130.0 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment; *partners*—EC 48.1% (FRG 11.7%, France 8.5%, Netherlands 7.5%), US 14.2%, Communist countries 2.7%

USSR

Industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Exports: \$107.7 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms); *partners*—Eastern Europe 50%, EC 12%, Cuba 6%, US, Afghanistan (1987)

VATICAN

Industries: printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and financial activities

Exports: NA

YUGOSLAVIA

Industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, petroleum, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing, pulp and paper, motor vehicles, building materials

Exports: \$11.4 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—raw materials and semimanufactures 50%, consumer goods 31%, capital goods and equipment 19%; *partners*—EC 30%, CEMA 45%, less developed countries 14%, US 5%, other 6%

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *The World Factbook 1989*.

THE TWELVE EUROPEAN NATIONS WHICH EXPORTED MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS

— In most cases, year 1987 or 1988 —



Historically, many have felt there is an advantage to a country to have exports exceed imports so that no balance of payments is owed, and that it is owed money or gold by others. An opposing view is that it is good to enjoy the additional goods (and services) inherent in a negative balance of trade (imports exceeding exports) and for that enjoyment to owe only money, even gold.

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

IN 1989, CONTINUED U.S. EXPORT GROWTH ALMOST ACHIEVED BALANCED TRADE WITH WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. Trade Position Improved With Every Major Country

By Kevin R. Boyd

The following is reprinted from the U.S. Department of Commerce's *Business America*, April 23, 1990, P.6.

A combination of continued strong U.S. export growth and minimal growth in U.S. imports from Europe combined to bring the U.S. merchandise trade position with Western Europe into near balance in 1989. At year-end, the U.S. trade deficit with Western Europe was only \$1.3 billion, representing a remarkable improvement over the \$13 billion figure of 1988. For the first time in five years, the United States had a trade surplus with the European Community. This improvement in the deficit was evident across the board, as the U.S. trade balance improved with every major country in Western Europe.

Exports Boom, Imports Moderate

U.S. exports to Western Europe jumped 14 percent in 1989 to a record \$100 billion. Top markets in Europe for U.S. exports continue to be the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Countries registering the largest dollar increases in imports from the United States were the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, both with increases of over \$2 billion. U.S. exporters did not neglect the smaller European markets, however, as substantial percentage gains were evident in Finland (27 percent), Portugal (23 percent), Switzerland (17 percent), and Austria (17 percent).

U.S. exports of manufactured goods to Western Europe once again reached a record level, increasing 19 percent over 1988 to \$80 billion. Among the products that registered strong export growth were gas turbines over 5,000 kw (200 percent), turbojets and turbopropeller parts (126 percent), and airplanes and other aircraft (64 percent). Manufactured goods accounted for 80 percent of U.S. exports to the region and almost all of the growth. U.S. exports of agricultural goods actually decreased by 8 percent in 1989 to just \$7.5 billion.

Import growth dropped substantially last year. U.S. imports from Western Europe increased by only 1 percent last

year, compared with 5 percent the previous year. U.S. imports from the EC essentially experienced no growth.

European Economic Outlook

In the 12-nation European Community (accounting for 86 percent of U.S. exports to Western Europe), real GDP growth was 3.6 percent in 1989, only a slight drop from the 3.7 percent level of the previous year. Growth is expected to slow to 3 percent in 1990, and may fall slightly below that in 1991. Among the EC member states, Ireland, Portugal, and Spain experienced the highest growth rates in 1989.

In the second half of the 1980s, overall EC growth was driven in large part by investment growth. While investment growth in the EC was very low, or even negative, in the first half of the decade, by 1987 it had reached nearly 5 percent, and was more than 8 percent in 1988. This was the highest growth rate in well over a decade. While investment growth had dropped to 7 percent last year, and is only expected to be 5 percent in 1990, this level of investment will continue to make a substantial contribution to overall EC growth and provide opportunities for U.S. exporters of capital goods and related equipment.

As investment growth does decrease due to cyclical factors and tighter monetary policies, some economists speculate that a moderate increase in consumption will pick up any slack and allow steady GDP growth to continue. The best hope for such a consumption boost is the Federal Republic of Germany. The combined impact of tax cuts, high wage increases, and immigration from Eastern Europe may very well double consumer spending growth in Germany this year. If this does occur, German imports would almost certainly increase as well.

There remains some concern about the possibility of inflation. European prices rose 4.9 percent in 1988 and 5.6 percent in 1989. The overall rate of inflation in Europe is expected to remain at or near this level through 1991. Recent price increases in imported raw materials are

one reason for this development. There is wide variation in inflation rates between the individual member states, with some still reporting double-digit inflation.

Several years of solid GDP growth are beginning to chip away at the problem of unemployment. Under current conditions, a GDP growth trend of slightly over 3 percent is accompanied by a net increase in employment of more than 1 percent. With job creation up, unemployment dropped from 10 percent in 1988 to 9 percent in 1989, and may drop even lower this year. This improvement has yet to reach the "long-term unemployed," that part of the work force unemployed for longer than one year. This group now comprises over 50 percent of total unemployment. By contrast, in the United States, long-term unemployment comprises less than 10 percent of total unemployment.

Outlook for U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to Western Europe should continue to grow in 1990, though not at the same rapid rate as the past two years. Given the recent decline in the rate of growth of U.S. imports from that region, the return of a small surplus in U.S. trade with Western Europe should result.

European Community imports increased by more than 11 percent in 1988 and over 9 percent in 1989. Given the slightly slower rate of real economic growth forecast for the coming year, import growth is expected to taper off to roughly 5-7 percent in 1990.

The excellent growth in U.S. exports to Europe last year was reflected in the regaining of some lost market share by the United States. In 1983, the last year the United States had a surplus with Western Europe, the U.S. share of the European market (including intra-European trade) was 8.1 percent. Market share declined over the next several years, to a low of 6.8 percent in both 1987 and 1988. Through the first three quarters of 1989, however, the U.S. share of the lucrative European import market was 7.4 percent. ♦

EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE IMPORTANT TO U.S. AS PURCHASERS OF U.S. EXPORTS AND SUPPLIERS OF U.S. IMPORTS

In 1989, The Same Nine European Nations Were Among The Top 25
Purchasers And The Top 25 Suppliers

PURCHASERS

Top 25 U.S. Markets
U.S. Domestic and Foreign Merchandise
Exports, 1989
(f.a.s. Value)

	<u>\$ billions</u>
Total Exports	364.4
1. Canada	78.6
2. Japan	44.6
3. Mexico	25.0
4. UNITED KINGDOM	20.9
5. WEST GERMANY	16.9
6. South Korea	13.5
7. FRANCE	11.6
8. NETHERLANDS	11.4
9. Taiwan	11.3
10. BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	8.7
11. Australia	8.3
12. Singapore	7.4
13. ITALY	7.2
14. Hong Kong	6.3
15. China	5.8
16. SWITZERLAND	4.9
17. Brazil	4.8
18. SPAIN	4.8
19. USSR	4.3
20. Saudi Arabia	3.6
21. SWEDEN	3.1
22. Venezuela	3.0
23. Malaysia	2.9
24. Israel	2.8
25. Egypt	2.6

SUPPLIERS

Leading U.S. Suppliers
U.S. General Merchandise Imports, 1989
(Customs value)

	<u>\$ billions</u>
Total Imports	472.9
1. Japan	93.6
2. Canada	88.2
3. Mexico	27.2
4. WEST GERMANY	24.8
5. Taiwan	24.3
6. South Korea	19.7
7. UNITED KINGDOM	18.2
8. FRANCE	13.0
9. China	12.0
10. ITALY	11.9
11. Hong Kong	9.7
12. Singapore	9.0
13. Brazil	8.4
14. Saudi Arabia	7.2
15. Venezuela	6.8
16. Nigeria	5.2
17. SWEDEN	4.9
18. NETHERLANDS	4.8
19. Malaysia	4.7
20. SWITZERLAND	4.7
21. BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	4.6
22. Thailand	4.4
23. Australia	3.9
24. Indonesia	3.5
25. SPAIN	3.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Business
America, April 23, 1990. p. 5.

THE 17 TOP EUROPEAN PURCHASERS OF U.S. EXPORTS BOUGHT 27.7% OF U.S. TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1988

(Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, F.a.s.;

Millions of Dollars)

Countries	1986	1987	1988
Canada.....	55,512	59,814	70,862
Japan.....	26,882	28,249	37,732
Mexico.....	12,392	14,582	20,643
United Kingdom.....	11,418	14,114	18,404
Germany, West.....	10,561	11,748	14,331
Taiwan.....	5,524	7,413	12,131
Korea, South.....	6,355	8,099	11,290
Netherlands.....	7,847	8,217	10,095
France.....	7,216	7,943	10,085
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	5,399	6,189	7,405
Australia.....	5,551	5,495	6,981
Italy.....	4,838	5,530	6,782
Singapore.....	3,380	4,053	5,770
Hong Kong.....	3,030	3,983	5,691
China.....	3,106	3,497	5,039
Venezuela.....	3,141	3,586	4,611
Brazil.....	3,885	4,040	4,289
Spain.....	2,615	3,148	4,217
Switzerland.....	2,976	3,151	4,207
Saudi Arabia.....	3,449	3,373	3,799
Israel (incl Gaza).....	2,239	3,130	3,248
USSR.....	1,248	1,480	2,768
Sweden.....	1,871	1,894	2,705
India.....	1,536	1,463	2,498
Egypt.....	1,982	2,210	2,340
Ireland.....	1,434	1,810	2,182
Malaysia.....	1,730	1,897	2,139
Thailand.....	936	1,544	1,964
Philippines.....	1,363	1,599	1,880
Turkey.....	1,160	1,482	1,843
Colombia.....	1,319	1,412	1,758
South Africa.....	1,158	1,281	1,690
Dominican Republic.....	921	1,142	1,362
Iraq.....	527	683	1,156
Pakistan.....	830	733	1,093
Chile.....	823	796	1,065
Indonesia.....	946	767	1,056
Argentina.....	944	1,090	1,056
Denmark.....	758	893	970
New Zealand.....	881	819	942
Norway.....	937	842	932
Peru.....	693	814	798
Finland.....	381	514	763
Jamaica.....	457	601	758
Portugal.....	638	581	752
Austria.....	464	549	745
Bahamas.....	761	782	741
Algeria.....	453	426	732
United Arab Emirates.....	493	619	711
Costa Rica.....	483	582	696

U.S. Merchandise Exports to All Countries, 1988:
\$321.8 billion

THE 18 TOP EUROPEAN SUPPLIERS OF U.S. IMPORTS SUPPLIED 22.7% OF U.S. TOTAL IMPORTS IN 1988

(General Imports, Customs;

Millions of Dollars)

Countries	1986	1987	1988
Japan.....	81,911	84,575	89,802
Canada.....	68,253	71,085	81,496
Germany, West.....	25,124	27,069	26,503
Taiwan.....	19,791	24,622	24,804
Mexico.....	17,302	20,271	23,277
Korea, South.....	12,729	16,987	20,189
United Kingdom.....	15,396	17,341	18,042
France.....	10,129	10,730	12,217
Italy.....	10,607	11,040	11,611
Hong Kong.....	8,891	9,854	10,243
Brazil.....	6,813	7,865	9,324
China.....	4,771	6,293	8,512
Singapore.....	4,725	6,201	7,996
Saudi Arabia.....	3,612	4,433	5,594
Venezuela.....	5,097	5,579	5,228
Sweden.....	4,419	4,758	4,995
Switzerland.....	5,253	4,249	4,638
Netherlands.....	4,066	3,964	4,587
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	4,006	4,171	4,518
Malaysia.....	2,421	2,921	3,711
Australia.....	2,628	3,006	3,531
Nigeria.....	2,530	3,573	3,298
Thailand.....	1,748	2,220	3,218
Spain.....	2,702	2,839	3,205
Indonesia.....	3,312	3,394	3,188
Israel (incl Gaza).....	2,418	2,639	2,978
India.....	2,283	2,529	2,952
Philippines.....	1,972	2,264	2,682
Colombia.....	1,874	2,232	2,167
Algeria.....	1,831	1,999	1,813
Denmark.....	1,757	1,779	1,666
South Africa.....	2,364	1,345	1,530
Iraq.....	440	495	1,488
Norway.....	1,079	1,404	1,452
Argentina.....	856	1,080	1,438
Dominican Republic.....	1,085	1,163	1,417
Ireland.....	1,003	1,112	1,373
Ecuador.....	1,464	1,266	1,231
Angola.....	677	1,294	1,216
Finland.....	908	999	1,206
New Zealand.....	975	1,046	1,166
Chile.....	820	981	1,162
Austria.....	864	929	1,085
Turkey.....	633	821	983
Yugoslavia.....	646	797	847
Costa Rica.....	641	670	775
Trinidad & Tobago.....	793	815	719
Portugal.....	552	664	691
Romania.....	754	715	681
Peru.....	803	769	656

U.S. Merchandise Imports from All Countries, 1988:
\$441.6 billion

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Trade
and Investment Analysis. 1988 U.S. Foreign
Trade Highlights. Pp. 105, 107, 108.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE

Calendar Years 1989, 1988, 1987

(billions of rubles)

Turnover = Total Trade (Exports + Imports)

TOTAL

	1989	1988	1987
Turnover	140.9	132.1555	128.8834
Exports	68.8	67.1154	68.1422
Imports	72.1	65.0401	60.7412

Exchange rate of USSR ruble to the US dollar during latter months of 1989 averaged approximately 0.633. This meant that the ruble was worth approximately US\$1.60 during those months.

United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1990, P. 186, Table 52.

BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

	1989	1988	1987		1989	1988	1987
<u>Socialist Countries</u>				<u>Industrial Capitalist Countries</u>			
Turnover	86.9	86.2561	86.3209	Turnover	36.9	30.9862	28.0585
Exports	42.3	42.8828	44.1997	Exports	16.4	14.6656	14.1856
Imports	44.6	43.3733	42.1212	Imports	20.5	16.3206	13.8729
Including:				<u>Developing Countries</u>			
<u>CMEA Member Countries</u>				Turnover	17.1	14.9132	14.5040
Turnover	78.6	78.8771	79.5520	Exports	10.1	9.5670	9.7569
Exports	38.0	39.0470	40.6960	Imports	7.0	5.3462	4.7471
Imports	40.6	39.8301	38.8560				

Countries It Had Largest Total Trade (Turnover) With, Calendar Years 1989, 1988, and 1987

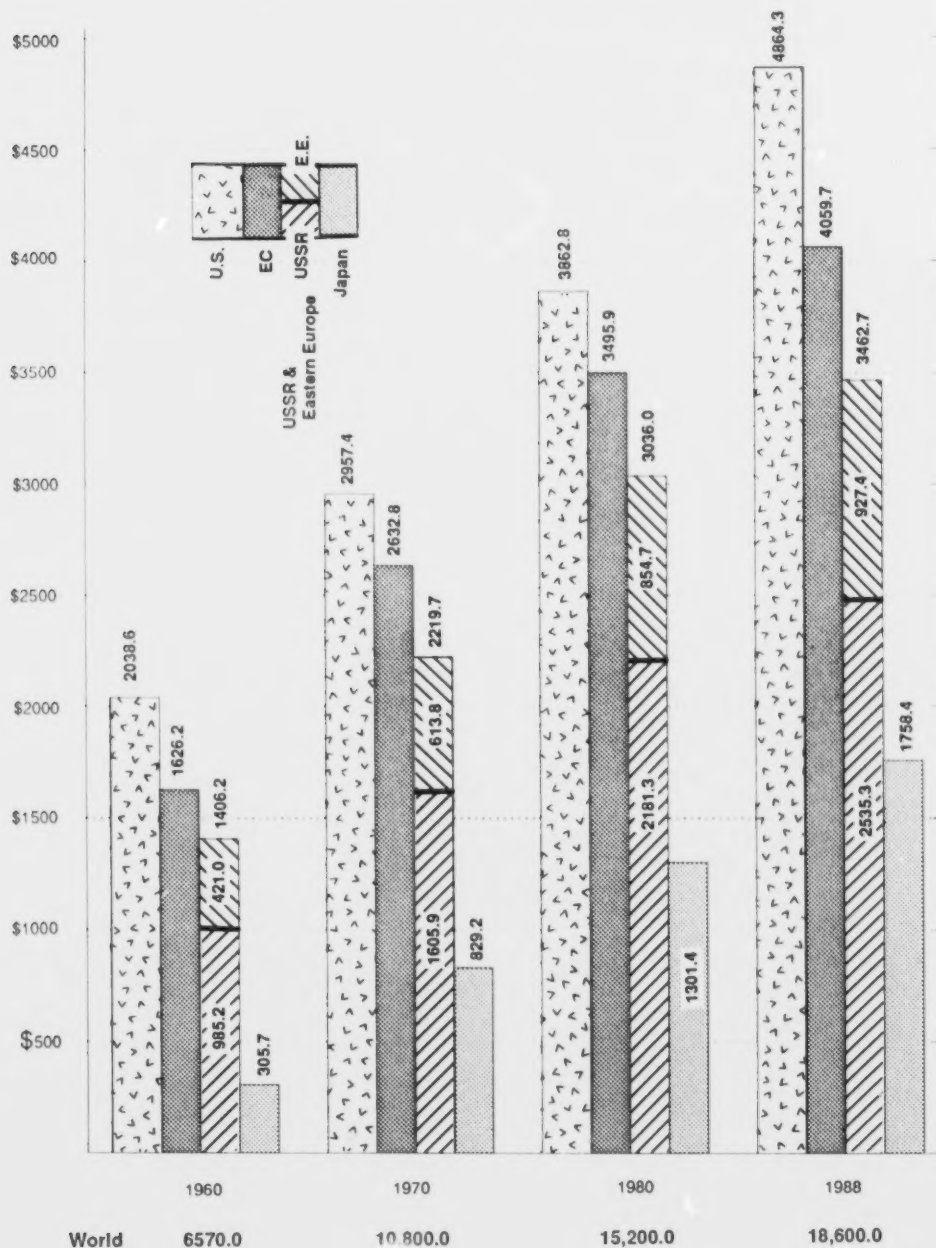
(billions of rubles)

	1989	1988	1987		1989	1988	1987
Germany-- GDR	13.8	14.2176	14.7291	United Kingdom	3.2	2.4172	2.1105
Bulgaria	13.5	12.9668	12.8280	India	3.0	2.2520	2.1785
Poland	13.2	13.4073	12.8715	France	2.6	2.7688	2.6082
Czechoslovakia	12.9	13.2019	13.6841	China (PRC)	2.4	1.8501	1.4749
Hungary	9.0	9.4275	9.6803	Korea, No.	1.5	1.6017	1.2321
Cuba	7.7	7.5615	7.5586	Vietnam	1.4	1.7822	1.7734
Germany - FRG	6.6	5.6285	4.9571	Mongolian Peo.Rep.	1.4	1.5370	1.5406
Romania	5.2	4.7753	4.8864	Switzerland	1.4	1.1775	0.8839
Yugoslavia	4.3	3.8412	3.9743	Austria	1.4	1.2	--
Finland	3.9	3.7170	3.7427	Netherlands	1.4	1.0	--
Japan	3.5	3.1351	2.6007	Belgium	1.3	1.1	--
Italy	3.5	3.0343	3.4907	Iraq	1.1	1.2705	1.1126
United States	3.4	2.1041	1.1985	Sweden	1.0	--	--

Source: 1988 and 1987 figures from Journal of the US-USSR Trade Economic Council, Inc. Vol. 14, No. 2, 1989. Pp. 27-30. 1989 figures from Foreign Trade of the USSR. No. 3, 1990. Moscow.

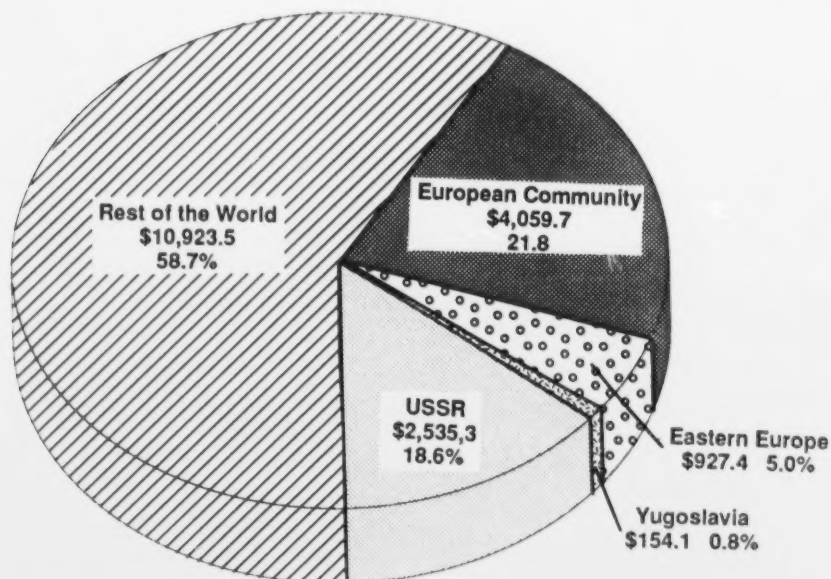
ESTIMATED REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

-- Billion 1988 US\$, Years 1960, 1970, 1980, 1988 --



EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *Handbook of Economic Statistics*, 1989. Pp. 30-31.

EUROPE AND USSR SHARE OF WORLD GNP IN 1988 ESTIMATED AT OVER 40%



Percentages do not sum to 100
because of internal rounding.

Estimated World GNP in 1988: US \$18.6 trillion

		-- in billions of US\$ --	
<u>The European Community</u>		<u>Eastern Europe</u>	
Belgium	\$124.9	Bulgaria	\$67.6
France	762.0	Czechoslovakia	158.2
Italy	753.8	East Germany	207.2
Netherlands	191.2	Hungary	91.8
Spain	365.2	Poland	276.3
United Kingdom	755.3	Romania	126.3
West Germany	870.0		
The Other 5	237.3	and Yugoslavia	154.1
(Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal)		and USSR	2,535.3

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Central
Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic
Statistics, 1989. Pp. 30 and 31.

FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES, NET IMPORTS AS A SHARE OF CONSUMPTION, 1987^a

	United States Percent		Japan		European Community		USSR	
Primary Energy	15		80		40		0	
Petroleum ^b	35		100		70		0	
Bauxite	93		100		100		35	
Copper	32		92		100		0	
Cobalt	92		100		98		15	
Iron Ore	37		98		82		0	
Manganese	100		100		100		0	
Chromium	100		100		100		0	
Platinum Group Metals	98		98		98		0	

^a Most data rounded to nearest 5 percent.

^b Data are for 1986 and include products.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1989. Figure 14, p. 17.

THE U.S. IS DEPENDENT ON MANY OTHER COUNTRIES FOR MANY OF THE MINERALS IT WANTS AND NEEDS

1988 Net Import Reliance¹ of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a
Percent of Apparent Consumption

-- European Countries and USSR Are Underlined --

Major Sources (1984-87)

ARSENIC	100	Sweden, <u>France</u> , Mexico, Canada
COLUMBIUM	100	Brazil, Canada, Thailand
MANGANESE	100	Gabon, Brazil, Australia
MICA (sheet)	100	India, <u>Belgium</u> , <u>France</u> , Japan
STRONTIUM (celestite)	100	Mexico, <u>Spain</u> , China
YTTRIUM	100	Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, India
GEM STONES (natural & synthetic)	98	<u>Bel.-Lux.</u> , Israel, India, Republic of So. Africa
BAUXITE & ALUMINA	97	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Suriname, Brazil
PT-GROUP METALS	93	Republic of So. Africa, <u>UK</u> , <u>U.S.S.R.</u>
FLUOSPAR	91	Mexico, Republic of So. Africa
DIAMOND (industrial stones)	90	Republic of So. Africa, <u>UK</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , Zaire
TANTALUM	89	Thailand, Brazil, Australia, Canada
COBALT	84	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, <u>Norway</u>
ASBESTOS	78	Canada, Republic of So. Africa
TUNGSTEN	75	China, Canada, Bolivia, Fed. Rep. of Germany
CHROMIUM	75	Republic of So. Africa, Turkey, Zimbabwe, <u>Yugo.</u>
NICKEL	75	Canada, <u>Norway</u> , Australia, Dominican Republic
TIN	73	Brazil, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia
BARITE	71	China, India, Morocco
ZINC	70	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia
POTASH	69	Canada, Israel, <u>German Dem. Rep.</u> , <u>U.S.S.R.</u>
ANTIMONY	65	China, Republic of So. Africa, Mexico, Bolivia
CADMIUM	47	Canada, Australia, Mexico, <u>Fed. Rep. of Germany</u>
GYPSUM	40	Canada, Mexico, <u>Spain</u>
SILICON	30	Brazil, Canada, <u>Norway</u> , Venezuela
IRON ORE	22	Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, Liberia
CEMENT	19	Canada, Mexico, <u>Spain</u>
IRON & STEEL	18	EEC, Japan, Canada, Republic of Korea
LEAD	14	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, <u>Sweden</u>
SULFUR	14	Canada, Mexico
BERYLLIUM	13	Brazil, China, <u>France</u> , Republic of So. Africa
COPPER	13	Canada, Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia
SALT	11	Canada, Mexico, Bahamas
NITROGEN	11	Canada, <u>U.S.S.R.</u> , Trinidad & Tobago, Mexico
ALUMINUM	10	Canada, Japan, Venezuela, Brazil
TITANIUM (sponge metal)	8	Japan
MICA (natural)	6	Canada, India

* Estimated

1 Net import reliance = Imports - exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

2 Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

NOTE:

For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: andalusite (Republic of South Africa), bismuth (Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, Peru, United Kingdom), gallium (France, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom), germanium (Belgium-Luxembourg, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany), graphite (Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar), iodine (Japan, Chile, United Kingdom), ilmenite (Australia, Canada, Republic of South Africa), mercury (Spain, China, Algeria, Turkey), rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of Germany), rutile (Australia, Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone), selenium (Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg), tellurium (Canada, United Kingdom, Peru, Belgium-Luxembourg), and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, South America, European Communities, Canada).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.
Mineral Commodity Summaries 1989, P.3.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION: SELECTED YEARS, 1960-1988

Million metric tons

	1960	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
OECD									
United States ^b	90.1	119.3	105.8	101.5	83.9	80.1	74.0	81.0	90.6
Australia ^c	3.8	6.8	7.8	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.3
Canada	5.3	11.2	12.9	15.9	14.7	14.5	14.1	14.7	15.4
Japan	22.1	93.3	102.3	111.4	105.6	105.3	98.3	98.5	105.7
European Community	99.8	146.0	138.0	142.0	134.0	136.0	126.0	127.0	141.3
Belgium	7.2	12.6	11.6	12.3	11.3	10.7	9.7	9.8	11.2
France	17.3	23.8	21.5	23.2	19.0	18.8	17.9	17.7	19.0
Italy	8.2	17.3	21.8	26.5	24.0	23.7	22.9	22.8	23.7
Spain	2.0	7.4	11.1	12.6	13.5	14.2	12.0	11.7	12.0
United Kingdom	24.7	28.3	20.2	11.3	15.1	15.7	14.7	17.4	19.0
West Germany	34.1	45.0	40.4	43.8	39.4	40.5	37.1	36.3	41.0
Other countries									
Brazil ^d	2.3	5.4	8.3	15.3	18.4	20.5	21.2	22.2	24.5
India	3.3	6.1	7.1	9.4	10.3	11.1	12.2	12.9	14.2
Mexico	1.5	3.9	5.3	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8
South Africa	2.1	4.8	6.5	9.1	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6
South Korea	NEGL	.5	2.0	8.6	13.0	13.5	14.6	16.8	19.1
Communist countries									
USSR and Eastern Europe	86.5	155.7	192.7	209.6	214.2	214.3	222.1	223.2	223.8
USSR	65.3	115.9	141.3	147.9	154.2	155.0	161.0	162.0	163.0
Eastern Europe	21.2	39.8	51.4	61.7	60.0	59.3	61.1	61.2	60.8
Bulgaria	.2	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
Czechoslovakia	6.8	11.5	14.3	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4
East Germany	3.8	5.1	6.5	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1
Hungary	1.9	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Poland	6.7	11.8	15.0	19.5	16.5	16.1	17.1	17.1	16.9
Romania	1.8	6.5	9.6	13.2	14.4	13.8	14.3	13.9	14.0
Other									
China	18.7	17.8	24.0	37.1	43.4	46.6	52.1	56.0	59.2
Cuba	NA	.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
North Korea	.6	2.2	2.6	3.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Yugoslavia	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5

^a Data are for ingots and steel for castings.

^b Excluding steel for castings made in foundries operated by companies not producing ingots.

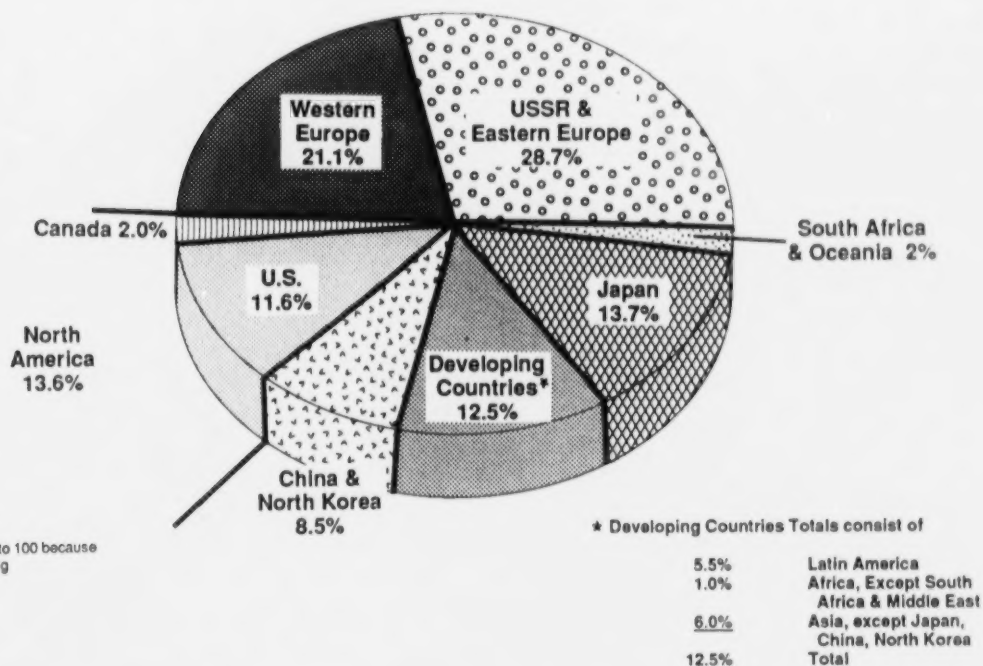
^c Twelve months ending 30 June of the stated year.

^d Excluding alloy steel.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's Handbook of
Economic Statistics, 1989, p. 123.

HALF THE WORLD'S STEEL PRODUCTION

In 1988, Western Europe Produced 21.1% of the World's Steel, USSR & Eastern Europe 28.7%



THE MAJOR STEEL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1988

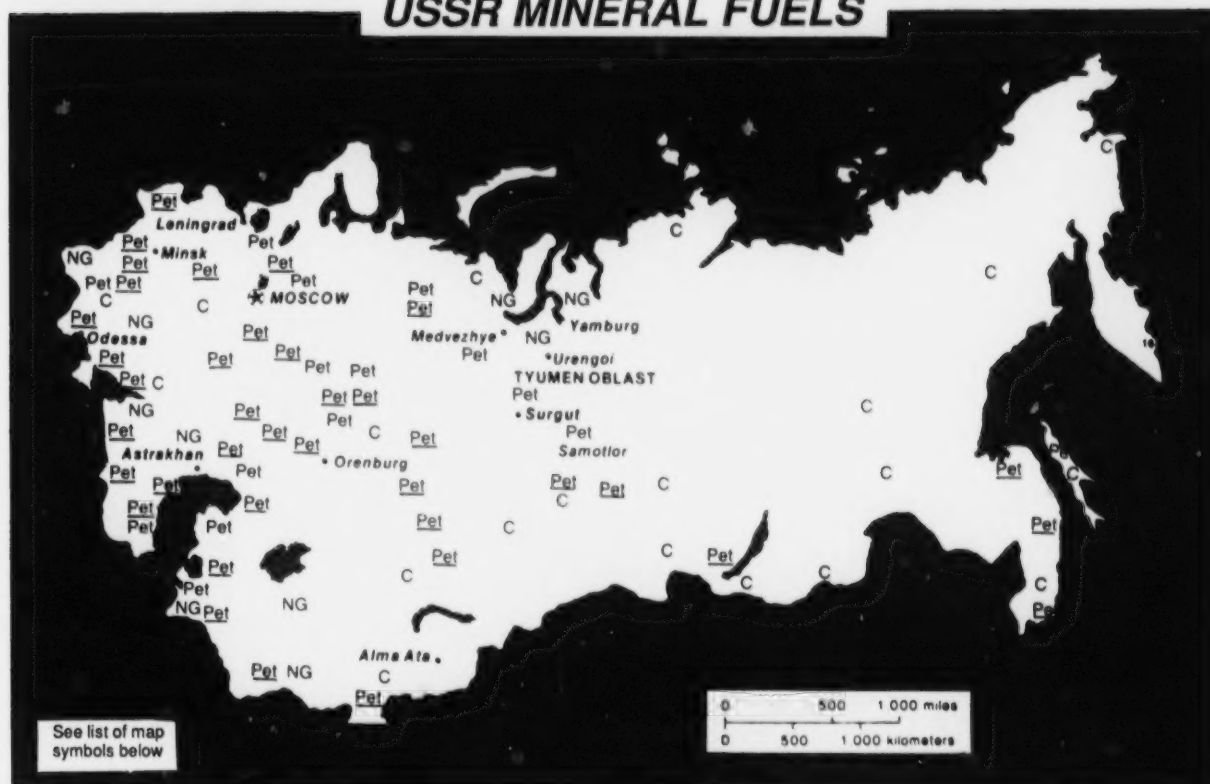
- million metric tons -

Country	Rank	Tonnage
USSR	1	163.0
Japan	2	105.7
United States	3	90.1
China	4	59.2
FR Germany	5	41.0
Brazil	6	24.7
Italy	7	23.7
Republic of Korea	8	19.1
France	9	19.1
United Kingdom	10	19.0
Poland	11	16.7
Czechoslovakia	12	15.3
Canada	13	15.2
Romania	14	14.5
India	15	14.3
Spain	16	11.8
Belgium	17	11.2
South Africa	18	8.7
Taiwan (ROC)	19	8.5

Country	Rank	Tonnage
German Dem Rep	20	8.1
Turkey	21	8.1
Mexico	22	7.8
DPR Korea (E)	23	6.8
Australia	24	6.4
Netherlands	25	5.5
Sweden	26	4.8
Austria	27	4.6
Yugoslavia	28	4.5
Luxembourg	29	3.7
Venezuela	30	3.7
Argentina	31	3.6
Hungary	32	3.6
Finland	33	2.8
Bulgaria	34	2.5
Egypt	35	2.0
Indonesia	36	1.9
All other countries		17.6
WORLD TOTAL		778.4

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from International Iron and Steel Institute. 1989.

USSR MINERAL FUELS



MAP SYMBOLS

Symbol	Commodity	Symbol	Commodity	Symbol	Commodity
Ag	Silver	Fe	Iron ore	Pet	Petroleum
Al	Aluminum	Fel	Feldspar	Pt	Platinum-group metals
As	Arsenic	Fert	Fertilizer	Pum	Pumice
Asb	Asbestos	Gr	Graphite	Py	Pyrite
Ba	Barite	Gyp	Gypsum	Qz	Quartz
Be	Beryllium	Hg	Mercury	S	Sulfur
Bit	Bitumen, natural	K	Potash	Salt	Salt
Bx	Bauxite	L	Lime	Sb	Antimony
C	Coal, including lignite	M	Mica	Si	Silicon
Cd	Cadmium	Mg	Magnesium	Sn	Tin
Cem	Cement	Mn	Manganese	Steel	Steel
Clay	Clays	Mo	Molybdenum	Stone	Stone
Co	Cobalt	N	Ammonia	Talc	Talc
Cr	Chromite	Nes	Nepheline syenite	Ti	Titanium
Cu	Copper	NG	Natural gas	U	Uranium
Dia	Diatomite	Ni	Nickel	V	Vanadium
Dm	Diamond	O	Olivine	Verm	Vermiculite
Dol	Dolomite	P	Phosphate	W	Tungsten
F	Fluorspar	Pb	Lead	Wo	Wollastonite
Fa	Ferroalloys	Pe	Peat	Zn	Zinc
		Per	Perlite		

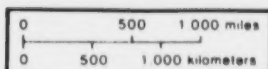
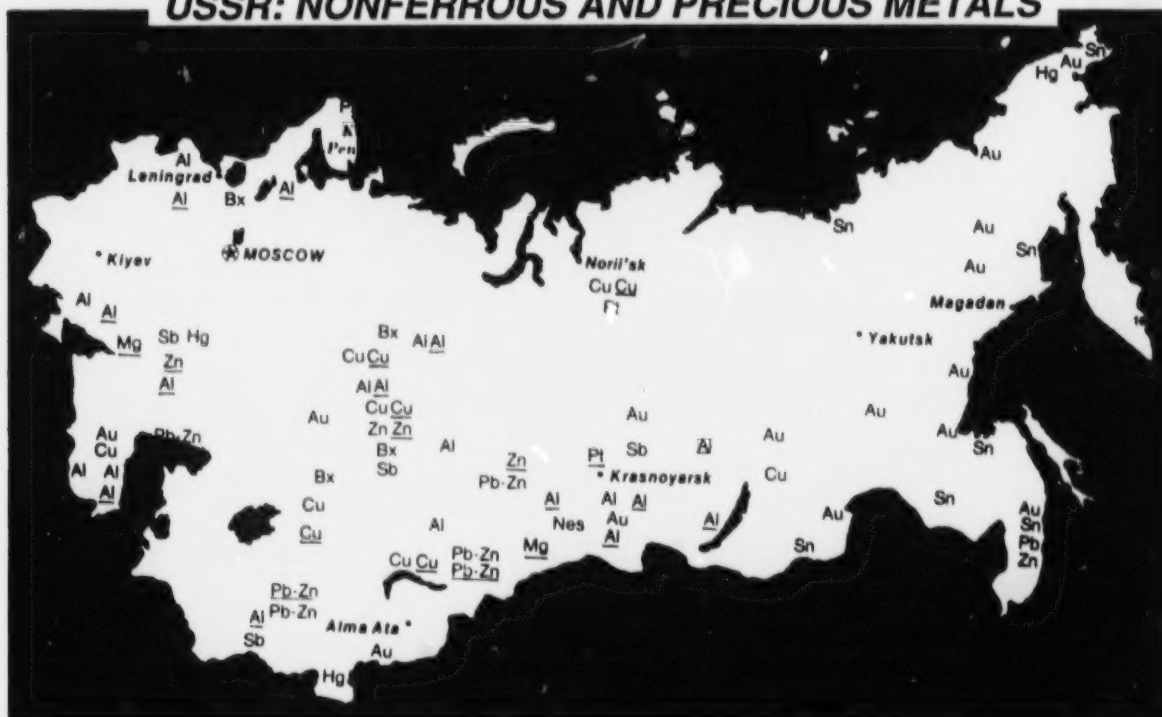
NOTE.--These symbols identify mines, wells, or resources; underlined symbols indicate processing or refining plants.

Adapted from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Mineral Industries of Europe and the USSR. Pp. ii and 131.

USSR: NON METALLICS



USSR: NONFERROUS AND PRECIOUS METALS



See list of map symbols on page 102.

Underlined symbol indicates plant.

Adapted from U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Industries of Europe and the USSR. Pp. 125 and 126.

USSR: IRON ORE AND STEEL



USSR: FERROALLOY METALS

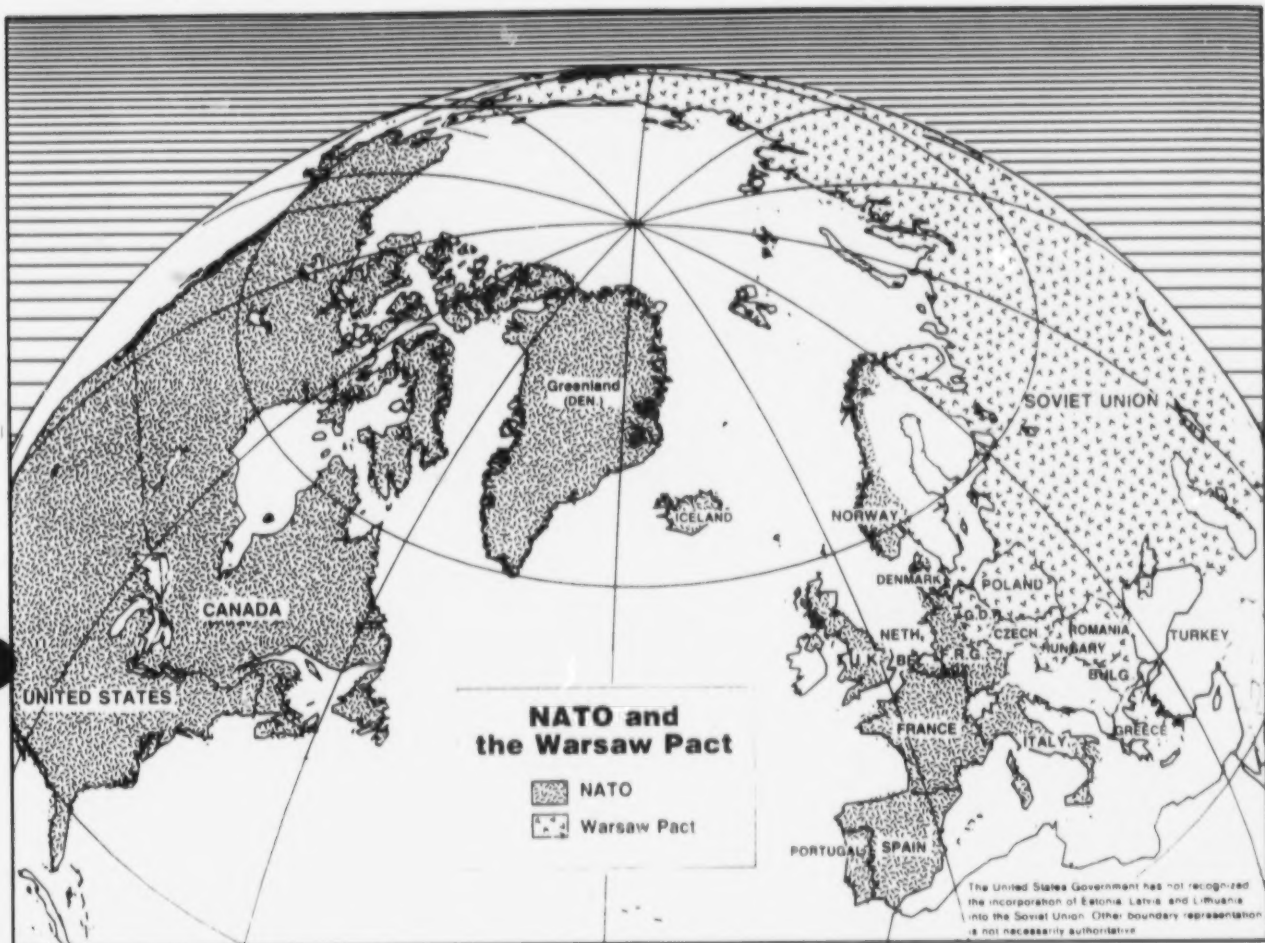


See list of map symbols on page 102.
Underlined symbol indicates plant.

Adapted from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Mineral Industries of Europe and the USSR. Pp.121 and 122.

NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT

As of June 15, 1990



Source: Department of State Bulletin,
August 1989, P. 8.

SOME BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created by treaty (signed April 4, 1949; in effect August 24, 1949) among Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, and the U.S. Greece, Turkey, West Germany, and Spain have joined since. The members agreed to settle disputes by peaceful means; to develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack; to regard an attack on one as an attack on all, and to take necessary action to repel an attack under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

Following announcement in 1966 of near total French withdrawal from the military affairs of NATO, organization headquarters moved, 1967, from Paris to Brussels. In August 1974, Greece announced a total withdrawal of armed forces from NATO, in response to Turkish intervention in Cyprus. Greece rejoined NATO's military wing, October 20, 1980.

Warsaw Pact was created May 14, 1955, as a mutual defense alliance. Members at the end of 1989 were: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR. Headquarters is in Moscow. It provides for a unified military command; if one member is attacked, the others will aid it with all necessary steps including armed force.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA), consisting of Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and associated member Finland, was created January 4, 1960, to gradually reduce customs duties and quantitative restrictions between members on industrial products. By December 31, 1966, all tariffs and quotas had been eliminated. The association entered into free trade agreements with the EC, January 1, 1973. Trade barriers were removed July 1, 1976.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) was established September 30, 1961 to promote economic and social welfare in member countries, and to stimulate and harmonize efforts on behalf of developing nations. Nearly all the industrialized 'free market' countries belong, with Yugoslavia as an associate member. OECD collects and disseminates economic and environmental information. Members in 1990 are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark,

Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia (special member). Headquarters is in Paris.

European Communities (EC, the Common Market) is the collective designation of three organizations with common membership: the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The 12 full members are: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom. 69 nations in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific are affiliated under the Lome Convention.

The 12 EC members have agreed that a single European market which will remove all barriers to free trade and free movement of capital and people will take effect at the end of 1992.

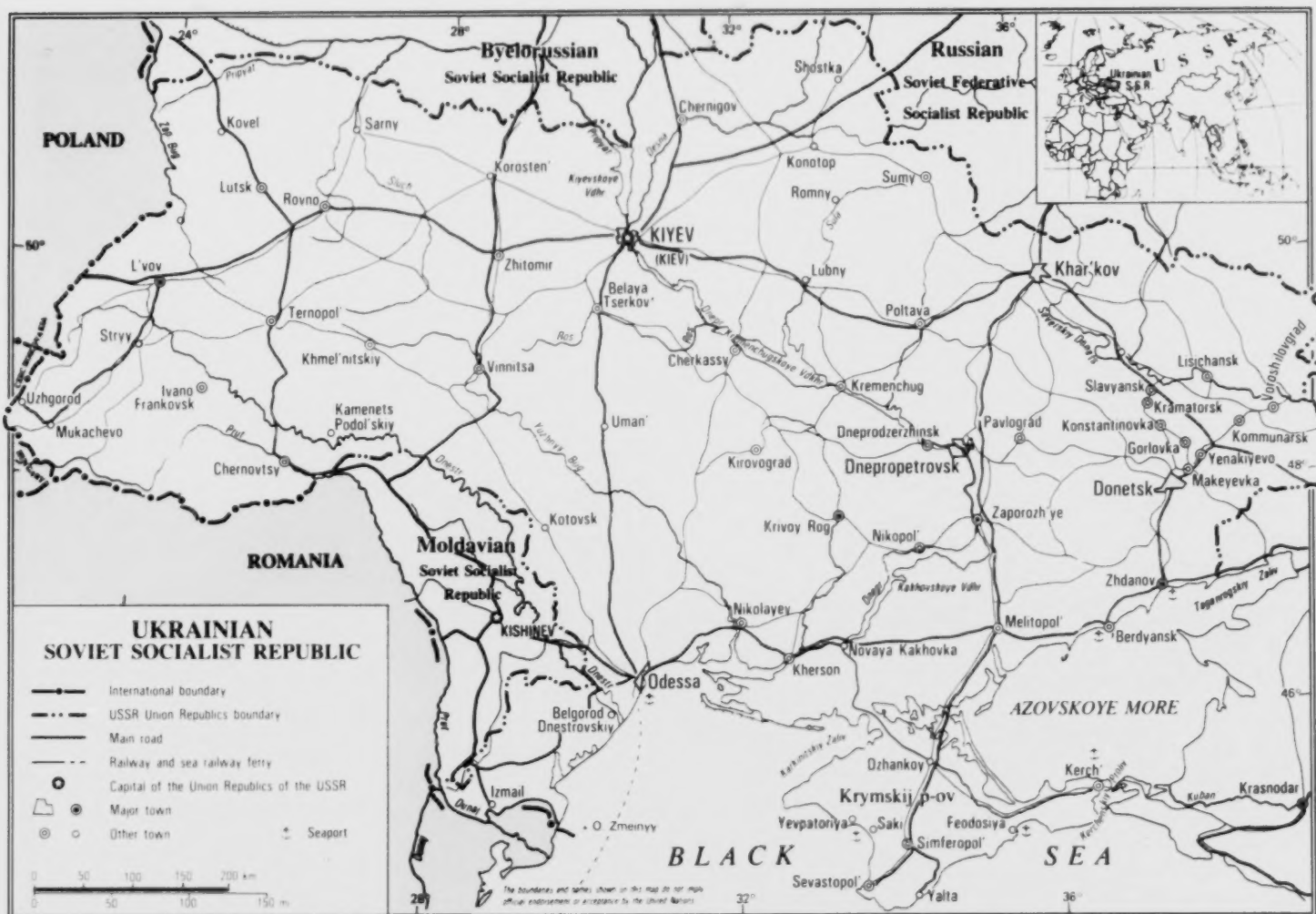
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Established in 1975, the conference has no permanent secretariat, no home address and no staff. Rather, it has been up to now a floating set of occasional negotiations bringing together 33 European nations and the United States and Canada.

The 33 European nations are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, East Germany, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Among the total of 35 nations are NATO, Warsaw Pact, and European neutral and nonaligned countries. It is thought by some that the conference could become something of an all-European club that would, in particular, give the Warsaw Pact members a sense of belonging at a time when their alliance will likely disappear and NATO will likely continue.

Sources: *The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts*. Pp. 776-777. The Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service. *CRS Review*, March-April 1990. P. 7. *The New York Times*, June 7, 1990. P. A8.

THE UKRAINE: Just East of Poland, Czech and Slovak, Hungary, and Romania



United Nations Map No. 3370. June 1986.
Reprinted with permission.

COMMUNICATIONS: TELEPHONES, NEWSPAPERS, TELEVISION, AND RADIO, BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	Tele- phones per 100 popula- tion, ¹ 1986	Daily news- paper circula- tion copies per 1,000 popula- tion, ² 1984	Televi- sion receivers per 1,000 popula- tion, ³ 1986	Radio receivers per 1,000 popula- tion, ⁴ 1986	COUNTRY	Tele- phones per 100 popula- tion, ¹ 1986	Daily news- paper circula- tion copies per 1,000 popula- tion, ² 1984	Televi- sion receivers per 1,000 popula- tion, ³ 1986	Radio receivers per 1,000 popula- tion, ⁴ 1986
United States	576.0	268	813	2,126	Japan	55.5	562	585	824
Algeria	3.6	27	72	223	Kenya	1.4	13	5	84
Argentina	10.3	(NA)	214	645	Kuwait	17.3	197	241	268
Australia	55.0	296	472	1,259	Lebanon	(NA)	(NA)	301	770
Austria	50.8	365	436	561	Luxembourg	41.2	(NA)	253	628
Bangladesh	1	6	3	40	Madagascar	4	5	5	194
Belgium	46.1	223	301	757	Malaysia	8.5	323	113	431
Bolivia	(NA)	50	76	587	Mexico	9.6	120	117	197
Brazil	8.8	57	188	365	Morocco	1.4	(NA)	54	205
Bulgaria	20.0	255	189	357	Netherlands	52.1	310	467	893
Burma	1	74	1	79	New Zealand	67.0	325	358	896
Cambodia	(NA)	(NA)	7	106	Nicaragua	1.6	47	59	257
Canada	76.9	220	546	877	Nigeria	3	6	6	162
Chile	6.4	115	164	335	Norway	62.2	501	348	783
China					Pakistan	6	(NA)	15	97
Mainland	7	29	10	140	Panama	10.6	61	161	184
Taiwan	31.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Paraguay	2.4	(NA)	23	165
Colombia	7.6	(NA)	102	153	Peru	3.2	(NA)	84	247
Costa Rica	12.9	72	79	263	Philippines	1.5	(NA)	36	134
Cuba	5.3	144	202	335	Poland	11.8	214	259	415
Cyprus	36.5	118	133	289	Portugal	19.0	49	157	211
Czechoslovakia	23.9	298	281	577	Puerto Rico	20.3	59	247	671
Denmark	81.8	359	386	956	Romania	(NA)	158	175	143
Dominican Republic	2.9	30	81	164	Saudi Arabia	11.8	(NA)	269	323
East Germany	22.6	550	363	627	Singapore	42.9	277	213	300
Ecuador	3.6	64	73	295	South Africa	14.1	(NA)	93	310
Egypt	2.8	42	83	313	South Korea	22.3	(NA)	188	952
El Salvador	2.6	(NA)	70	349	Soviet Union	11.3	422	321	660
Ethiopia	3	1	2	186	Spain	37.9	80	322	295
Finland	61.7	535	480	992	Sri Lanka	8	111	28	167
France	60.8	212	402	896	Sudan	5.4	5	52	253
Ghana	5	35	10	189	Sweden	89.0	521	393	875
Greece	39.3	(NA)	174	408	Switzerland	85.6	392	411	834
Guatemala	1.6	(NA)	37	61	Syria	5.9	(NA)	57	229
Honduras	1.2	61	67	377	Thailand	1.9	(NA)	100	178
Hong Kong	44.0	(NA)	232	620	Trinidad and Tobago	9.6	151	286	456
Hungary	14.5	254	399	576	Tunisia	3.9	39	69	166
Iceland	52.5	469	306	616	Turkey	8.1	(NA)	165	163
India	11.5	21	77	78	United Kingdom	52.4	414	534	1,157
Indonesia	10.3	18	39	118	Uruguay	13.6	(NA)	171	592
Iran	4.3	22	57	240	Venezuela	8.9	186	141	425
Iraq	4.3	(NA)	61	198	West Germany	64.0	350	379	955
Ireland	26.5	186	260	563	Yugoslavia	15.4	114	176	344
Israel	41.6	(NA)	261	463	Zimbabwe	3.0	22	14	53
Italy	46.9	96	255	697					
Jamaica	11.0	45	105	400					

NA Not available ¹ As of December 31, except as noted. Comprises public and private telephones installed which can be connected to a central exchange. ² Publications containing general news and appearing at least 4 times a week, may range in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. Circulation data refer to average circulation per issue or number of printed copies per issue and include copies sold outside the country. ³ Estimated number of sets in use, except as noted. ⁴ Data cover estimated number of receivers in use, except as noted, and apply to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the public, including receivers connected to a radio "redistribution system" but excluding television sets. ⁵ For 1984. ⁶ For 1985. ⁷ Number of licenses issued. ⁸ For 1982. ⁹ For 1983. ¹⁰ For 1980. ¹¹ As of March 31. ¹² As of March 21. ¹³ Includes San Marino. ¹⁴ For 1981.

Source: Except Taiwan, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Statistical Yearbook* (copyright), and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, France, *Statistical Yearbook* (copyright); Taiwan, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Data from Republic of China publications.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1989*, Table 1420, P. 826.

SHARES OF WORLD TOTALS (SOME COMPARISONS WITH OTHERS)

* = Excluding Arab States

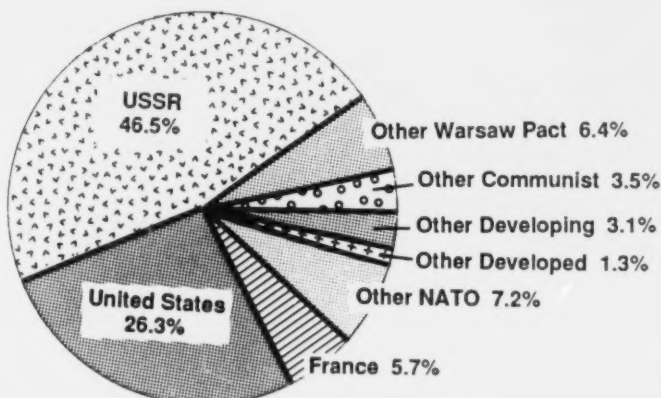
Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1987	Europe & USSR 54.4%	Africa* Latin America Northern America	1.3% 6.1% 12.7%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	23.3% 0.8% 1.3%
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1986	Europe & USSR 27.7%	Africa* Latin America Northern America	1.6% 15.0% 20.7%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	32.3% 1.4% 1.3%
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1987	Europe & USSR 28.3%	Africa* Latin America Northern America	1.3% 4.9% 46.1%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	16.1% 0.7% 2.6%
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1987	Europe & USSR 28.3%	Africa* Latin America Northern America	3.4% 7.5% 29.0%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	27.8% 2.7% 1.3%
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1987	Europe & USSR 42.4%	Africa* Latin America Northern America	0.6% 7.1% 30.5%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	16.4% 1.8% 1.2%
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1987	Europe & USSR 24.3%	Africa* Latin America Northern America	0.2% 5.7% 15.1%	Asia* Arab States Oceania	51.7% 2.0% 1.0%
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1987 (Data do not include China)	Europe & USSR 62	Africa* Latin America Northern America	3 19 41	Asia* Arab States Oceania	7 4 22

EUROPE TODAY table. Data from Unesco
Statistical Yearbook, 1989. Section 6.

THE U.S. AND USSR HAVE DOMINATED THE WORLD ARMS EXPORT MARKET. IN 1987, THEY SOLD 73% OF THE WORLD TOTAL OF \$47.380 BILLION

- Total world military spending passed the one trillion dollar mark in 1987. With nearly 5-1/2 percent of the world's aggregate product going to military purposes, this milestone dramatizes the immense resources the world is investing in national security.
- However, world military spending virtually stopped growing in 1987 for the first time since 1971. This gives cause for some optimism because it took place even before events in 1988 that reduced East-West tensions and regional conflicts.

Shares of World Arms Export Market, 1987



Percentage Shares of Those Buying Those Exports, Year 1987

<u>World</u>	100.0	<u>Region</u>			
Developed	17.8	Africa	10.5	Latin America	7.3
Developing	82.2	East Asia	12.5	Middle East	37.7
		Europe	18.7	North America	1.6
<u>Organization</u>		NATO Europe	6.9	Oceania	1.4
NATO, All	8.6	Warsaw Pact	7.5	South Asia	9.9
Warsaw Pact	7.5	Other	4.3		
OPEC	27.6				
OECD	15.4				

The Middle East remains the world's principal market for arms and military equipment. In 1987, the region as a whole imported some \$17.9 billion in arms -- almost 38% of the world market. This region's arms trade reflects the overall world trend; it shows an increase over the previous year but not yet a return to the record highs of 1983-1984.

The USSR continued to be the number one arms supplier to the region in 1987 by providing almost 34% of all arms imports to the region. This dominant market position was enjoyed by the USSR throughout the entire decade. In 1983-1987, the Soviet Union's principal clients in the Middle East included Iraq (\$13.9 billion), Syria (\$8.9 billion), The Yemens (Aden \$1.9 billion, Sanaa \$1.3 billion) and Jordan (\$0.8 billion).

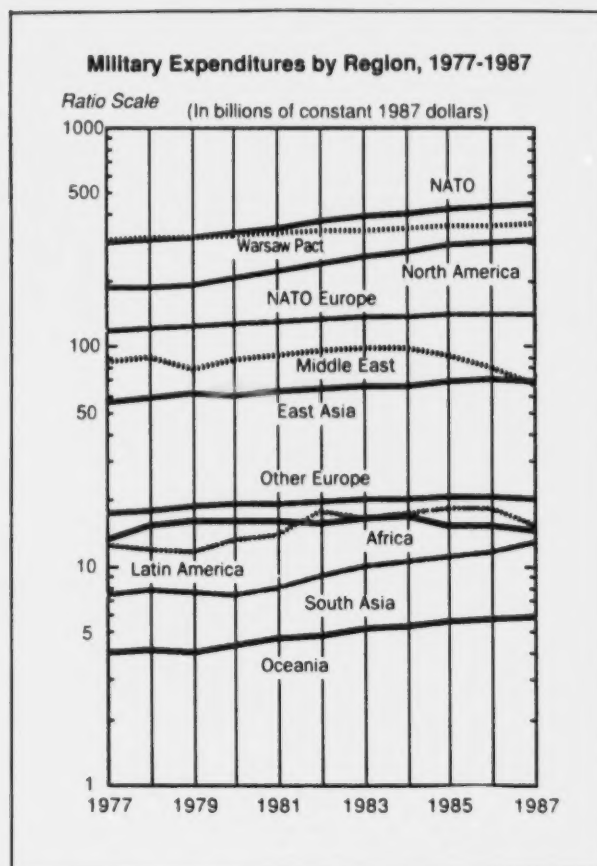
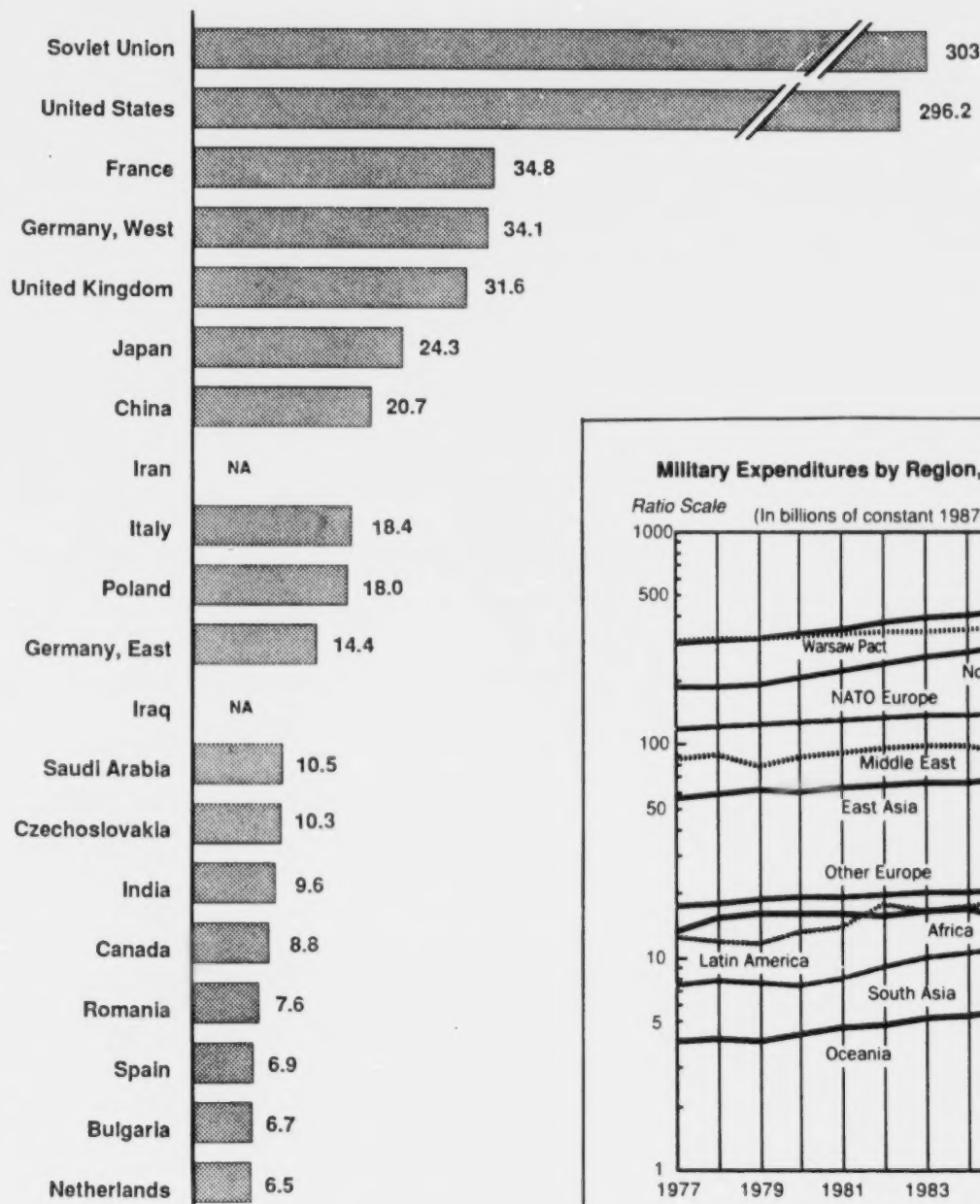
The next largest arms suppliers to the Middle East in 1983-1987 were the United States and France who supplied 18.7% and 16.5% respectively. The list of the United States' clients includes Saudi Arabia (\$7.2 billion), Israel (\$4.3 billion), Egypt (\$3.4 billion), and Jordan (\$0.7 billion). French arms went primarily to Saudi Arabia (\$6.4 billion), Iraq (\$4.8 billion), Egypt (\$1.6 billion), and Kuwait and Qatar (\$0.5 billion each).

For the entire period 1977-1987, as well as for 1983-1987 and 1987 alone, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria stand out as the region's largest importers of arms. These three countries accounted for 33.2%, 20.4%, and 11.6% respectively, of the region's arms imports in 1983-1987.

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1988* (Released for printing June 1989) Pp. iii, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 69.

THE WORLD'S 20 TOP MILITARY SPENDERS, 1987

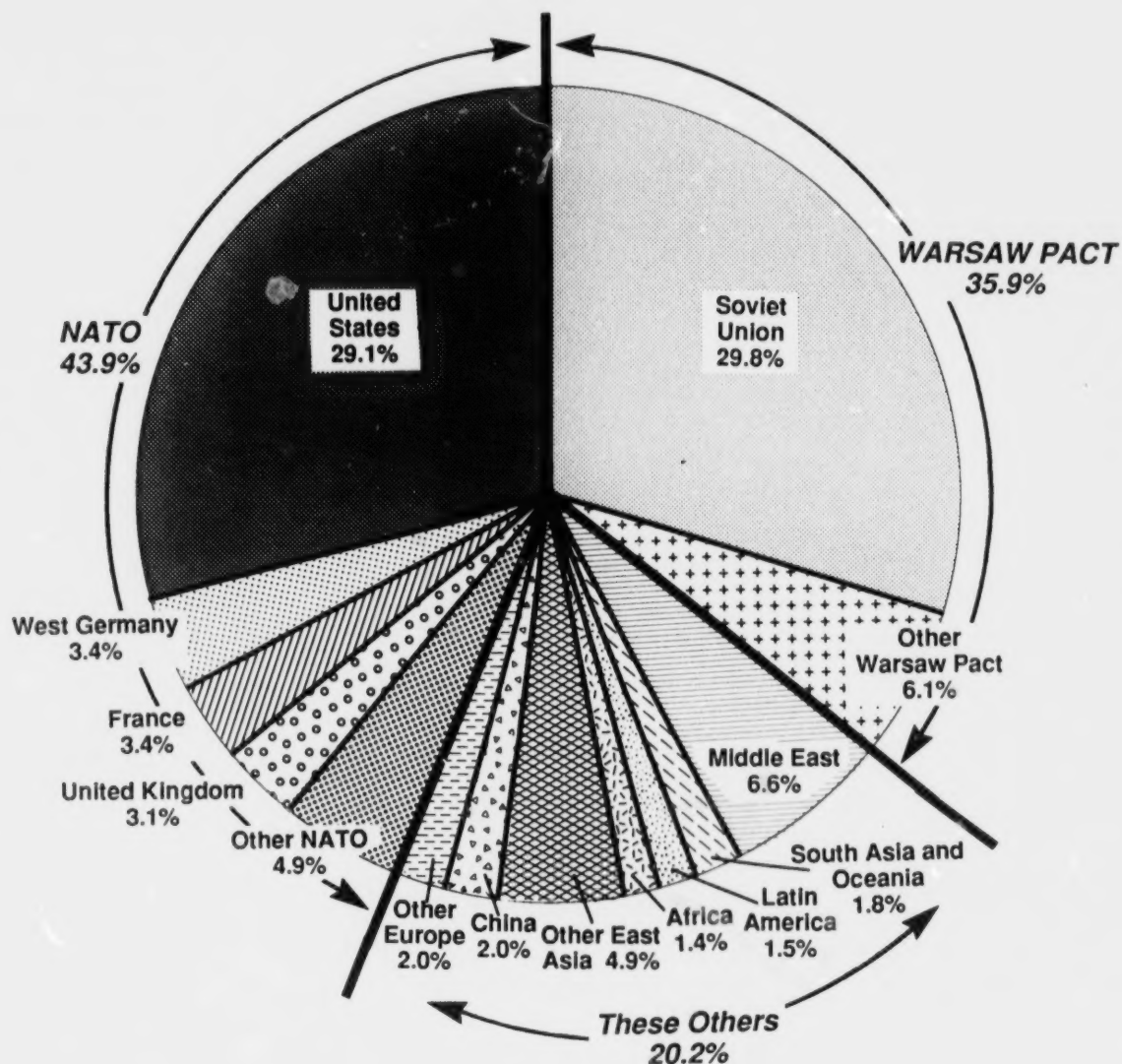
-in billions of current dollars-



Source: United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1988*. Released June 1989. Figures 2 and 3. Pp. 2 and 3.

IN 1987, THE WORLD SPENT OVER \$1 TRILLION ON MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

NATO (\$446.6 Billion) and Warsaw Pact (\$364.5 Billion) Totalled Virtually 80% of That \$1 Trillion

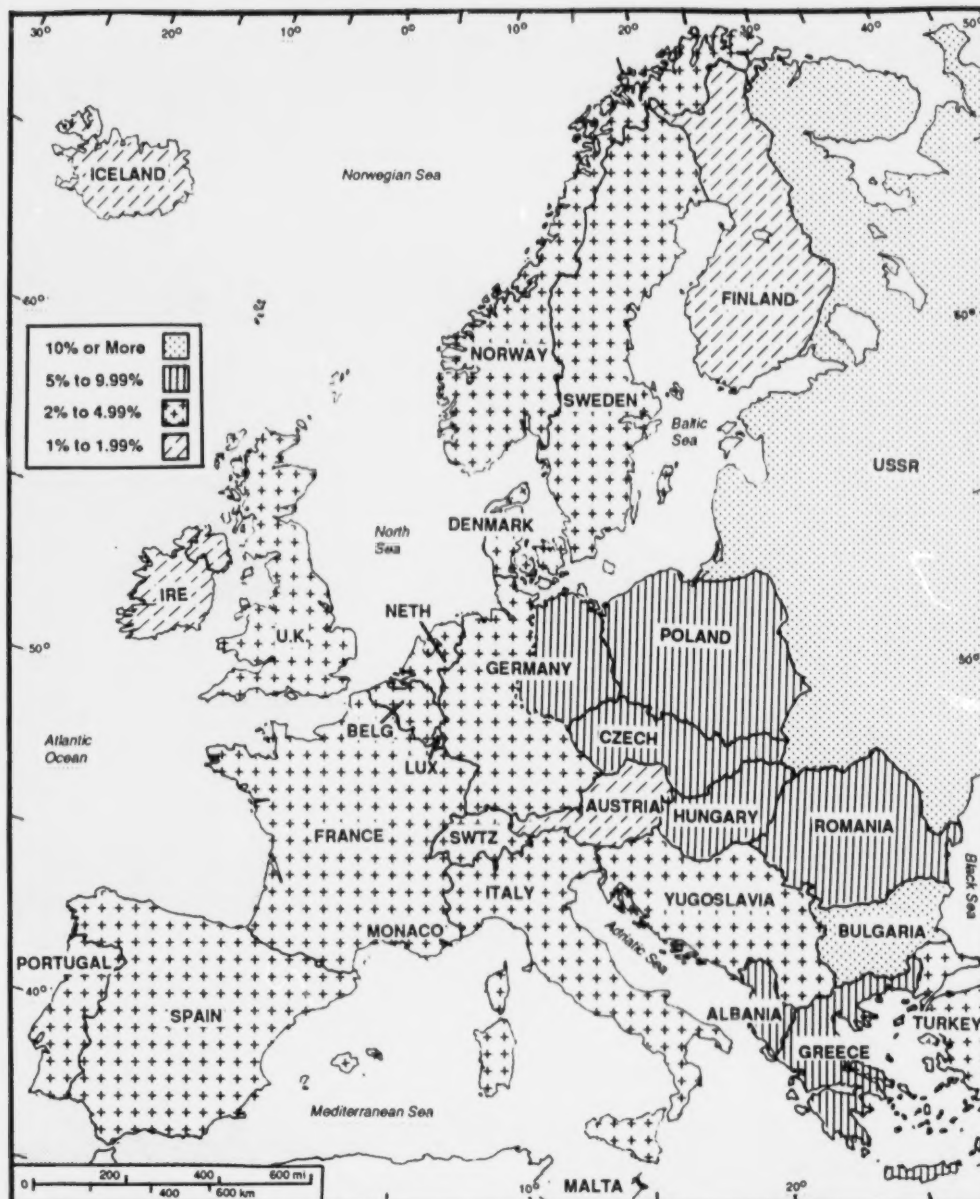


Total of World's Expenditures, 1987: \$1.0164 Trillion

EUROPE TODAY chart based on data from United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1988. Released June 1989. Table 1, Pp. 27-68.

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1987

Percent of Country's GNP (Gross National Product)



Albania	5.1	Greece	6.2	Romania	5.2
Austria	1.2	Hungary	5.2	Spain	2.4
Belgium	3.0	Iceland	0	Sweden	2.9
Bulgaria	10.3	Ireland	1.9 (1986)	Switzerland	2.1
Czechoslovakia	6.8	Italy	2.5	Turkey	4.4
Denmark	2.2	Luxembourg	0.8	United Kingdom	4.7
Finland	1.7 (1986)	Malta	1.5	USSR	12.3
France	4.0	Netherlands	3.1	Yugoslavia	2.2
Germany		Norway	3.4		
Germany, East	7.3	Poland	6.9		
Germany, West	3.0	Portugal	3.2		

No listings for: Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, The Vatican

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1988. Released June 1989. Pp. 32-67.

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The following material has been excerpted from the national descriptions in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *The World Factbook 1989*. Exception is the Recent Elections and Events section for each of the following countries: Albania; Bulgaria; Czech and Slovak Federative Republic; Germany, East; Greece; Hungary; Poland; Romania; USSR; and Yugoslavia. That information has been compiled from the daily press through June 15, 1990.

ALBANIA

Type: Communist state (Stalinist)

Legal system: based on Constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

Independence: 28 November 1912 (from Turkey)

Elections: national elections held every four years; last elections 1 February 1987

Recent Elections and Events: No elections but in early May 1990, Albanian officials announced they would ease restrictions on foreign travel and allow some religious observances. President Ramiz Alia, a Communist, has apparently decided that Albania cannot isolate itself any longer. He said the country will be democratized, but socialism will be retained. "We can't accept divisions as with a big country", he said.

ANDORRA

Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of president of France and Spanish bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called *verguers*

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (General Council of the Valleys) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by Co-Princes who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two battles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

Independence: 1278

Elections: 28-member General Council chosen every four years; last election December 1985

AUSTRIA

Type: federal republic

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council); directly elected president whose functions are largely representational; independent federal judiciary

Independence: 12 November 1918 (from Austro-Hungarian Empire)

Elections: presidential, every six years (next 1992); parliamentary, every four years (next 1990)

BELGIUM

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive branch consists of king and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual; regional governments will be set up in Flanders, Brussels, and Wallonia to administer responsibilities devolved from the national government

Independence: 4 October 1830 (from the Netherlands)

Elections: held at least once every four years; last held 13 December 1987

BULGARIA

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (National Assembly); judiciary, Supreme Court

Independence: 22 September 1908 (from Ottoman Empire)

Elections: held every five years for National Assembly; last election held in June 1986; more than 99% of electorate voted

Recent Elections and Events: The only country in Eastern Europe, other than the

Soviet Union and Albania, where a Communist Party -- now renamed Socialist -- is still in charge. As of June 13, 1990, the Socialists appeared to have won the first round of voting on June 10. Supporters of the 16-party opposition alliance, the Union of Democratic Forces, and of an anarchist group say the elections were manipulated, but most foreign observers said they saw little or no wrongdoing. Runoff elections were scheduled for June 17.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Type: Communist state

Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—president (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by president); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—Chamber of Nations, Chamber of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary, Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

Independence: 18 October 1918 (from Austro-Hungarian Empire)

Elections: governmental bodies and president every five years; last election June 1986

Recent Elections and Events: Hard-line Communist leadership was toppled in November 1989. Vaclav Havel subsequently accepted the presidency. In elections June 9, 1990 the prodemocracy Civic Forum and its Slovak sister movement, Public Against Violence, won a commanding majority in the federal Parliament in the country's first free elections in 44 years.

The Communist party came in second place in the Czech Republic, while the Christian Democratic Movement of Slovakia took Second in the Slovak Republic.

The two republics make up Czechoslovakia. Each has its own Parliament and representatives to the national Parliament, called the Federal Assembly.

continued

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

DENMARK

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

Independence: became a constitutional monarchy in 1849

Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years; last election 10 May 1988

FINLAND

Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with president and unicameral legislature (Eduskunta); executive power vested in president and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

Independence: 6 December 1917 (from Soviet Union)

Elections: parliamentary, every four years (next in March 1991); presidential, every six years (next in January 1994)

FRANCE

Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but not legislative acts

Branches: president chairs the Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (577 members), Senate (317 members)—restricted by a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

Independence: unified by Clovis in 486, First Republic proclaimed in 1792

Elections: National Assembly—every five years, last election June 1988, two-round majority system reenacted in October 1986; Senate—indirect collegiate system for nine years, renewable by one-third every three years, last election September 1986; president, direct, universal suffrage every seven years, two ballots, last election May 1988

GERMANY, EAST

Type: Communist state

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted in 1968, amended in 1974 and 1979

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Chamber—Volkskammer, elected directly); executive (Council of State, Council of Ministers); judiciary (Supreme Court); entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

Independence: self-government proclaimed 7 October 1949, with permission of the Soviet authorities

Elections: national every five years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary election held 8 June 1986; local elections held 6 May 1984

Recent Elections and Events: October 19, 1989 - Erich Honecker ousted after 18 years as dictator. November 9, 1989 - Berlin Wall breached. November 15, 1989 - West Germany promises conditional aid to East Germany. March 18, 1990 - Lothar de Maiziere's Christian Democrats win parliamentary elections. April 12, 1990 - Parliament elects de Maiziere prime minister of coalition government. May 16, 1990 - West Germany's federal and state governments agree to create a "Germany unity fund" totaling \$70 billion to finance the reconstruction of East Germany's economy and infrastructure. May 18, 1990 - In Bonn, finance ministers sign treaty to take effect July 2 (to unite the Germanys' currencies, economies, and social security systems) and which paves the way for full political union. On May 14, 1990 Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany indicated that all-German elections could be held as early as December 2, 1990.

GERMANY, WEST

Type: federal republic

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); president (titular head of state), chancellor

(executive head of government); independent judiciary

Elections: national election generally held every four years; last held on 25 January 1987; next scheduled for December 1990

GREECE

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Branches: executive—consisting of a president, elected by the Vouli (parliament), a prime minister, and a Cabinet; unicameral legislature—consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

Independence: 1827 (from the Ottoman Empire); declared a kingdom by the London Protocol of 3 February 1830

Elections: every four years; Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) was elected in October 1981 and reelected in June 1985

Recent Elections and Events: On April 8, 1990, in the country's 3rd election in 10 months, Constantine Mitsotakis of the conservative New Democracy Party won 150 of the Greek parliament's 300 seats. Subsequently, he received backing from Constantine Stephanopoulos's Democratic Renewal Party, which had earned one seat in the election, boosting Mitsotakis from his own 150 seats to a 151-seat majority. Former prime minister, Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement won 38.6 percent of the vote for 123 seats in parliament.

HUNGARY

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); unicameral legislature—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judiciary—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

Independence: 1001, unification by King Stephen I

Recent Elections and Events: The Hungarian Democratic Forum, a center-right party, won national elections in April 1990. The new prime minister, Jozsef Antall, said June 5: "We reject an economy based on central planning. We are supporters of a social market economy which is preferred by the Western Christian Democrat forces."

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

ICELAND

Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with president and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in president but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

Independence: 17 June 1944 (from Denmark)

Elections: 63-member Althing—parliamentary elections held every four years, last election held 25 April 1987; presidential election held every four years—no election held in 1984 and in 1988 as President Finnbogadóttir was the only candidate

IRELAND

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; Constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: elected president; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by president on advice of government

Independence: 6 December 1921 (from UK)

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every five years (last election February 1987); president elected for seven-year term (last election March 1987)

ITALY

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (president empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; commander of the armed forces presides over the Supreme Defense Council); otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; bicameral legislature (popularly elected Parliament—315-member Senate, 630-member Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

Independence: 17 March 1861, Kingdom of Italy proclaimed

Elections: national election for Parliament every five years (last held June 1987); provincial and municipal elections every five years with some out of phase; regional elections every five years (last held May 1985)

LIECHTENSTEIN

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Legal system: principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht), which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht) is for major crimes; the court of assizes is for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases; an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislature (Diet) with 15 deputies elected to four-year terms (dissolved 23 January 1989); hereditary prince, independent judiciary

Independence: 23 January 1719, Imperial Principality of Liechtenstein established

Elections: every four years; next election scheduled for March 1989

LUXEMBOURG

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliamentary democracy; executive—Council of Government, composed of president and seven ministers, is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts; coalition governments are usual

Independence: 1839

Elections: every five years for entire Chamber of Deputies; last election 17 June 1984

MALTA

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of prime minister and Cabinet; unicameral legisla-

ture (65-member House of Representatives); independent judiciary

Independence: 21 September 1964 (from UK)

Elections: at the discretion of the prime minister, but must be held before the expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election May 1987

MONACO

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative branch is composed of the prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the prince as chief of state, the minister of state as head of government (senior French civil servant appointed by prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the prince to the Supreme Tribunal

Independence: 1419, rule by the House of Grimaldi

Elections: National Council every five years; national election held January 1983; municipal election held February 1983

NETHERLANDS

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive (queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral parliament (States General) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Independence: 1579 (from Spain)

Elections: must be held at least every four years for lower house (last held in May 1986); following an amendment to the Constitution that took effect in 1983, elections are held for the upper house every four years (most recent August 1983)

NORWAY

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory

continued —

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

NORWAY *continued*

opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, five superior courts, 104 lower courts

Independence: 26 October 1905 (from Sweden)

Elections: held every four years (next in 1989)

POLAND

Type: Communist state

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: unicameral legislature (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

Independence: 11 November 1918, independent republic proclaimed

Elections: parliamentary and local government every four years; last election held October 1985

Recent Elections and Events: April 21, 1990 Lech Walesa was easily re-elected chairman of Solidarity, receiving 77% of the votes cast. The question of where unification of the Germanys would leave Polish borders still causes uneasiness, despite assurances that nothing will change.

On May 27, 42.27% of eligible voters took part in elections for 2,838 councils of rural communities. Another marked victory for structures associated with Solidarity. Wojciech Jaruzelski is President, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki is Premier.

PORTUGAL

Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive with president and prime minister; unicameral legislature (popularly elected 250-seat Assembly of the Republic); independent judiciary

Independence: 1140; independent republic proclaimed 5 October 1910

Elections: national election for Assembly of the Republic normally held every four years; Assembly election last held July 1987; national election for president held every five years (last held January-February 1986); local elections held every three years (last held December 1985)

ROMANIA

Type: Communist state

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: presidency; Council of Ministers; Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

Independence: 1881 (from Turkey); republic proclaimed 30 December 1947

Elections: election held every five years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils; last election held March 1985

Recent Elections and Events: On May 20, 1990, Romania's first free election in more than 50 years was held just five months after Nicolae Ceausescu, who headed the Communist Party, was overthrown and executed. Initial estimates said Romanians had given Ion Iliescu, the interim head of state, more than 80% of the presidential vote, and that two-thirds of the vote for a Constituent Assembly had gone to his National Salvation Front. Other major parties were the National Liberal Party and the National Peasants Party.

A 2nd round of voting May 27, 1990 did not change results of the 1st round.

Next elections: 1992.

SAN MARINO

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two captains-regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State, whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve,

the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the secretary of state for internal affairs

Independence: 301 (by tradition)

Elections: election of members to the Grand and General Council required at least every five years; last election held 29 May 1988

SPAIN

Type: parliamentary monarchy

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; Constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on constitutionality of laws and serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in Constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, with acts of the king subject to countersignature, prime minister and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislature—Cortes Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; independent judiciary

Independence: 1492 (expulsion of the Moors and unification)

Elections: parliamentary election held 22 June 1986 for four-year term

SWEDEN

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court

Independence: 6 June 1809, constitutional monarchy established

Elections: every three years; next scheduled for September 1991

SWITZERLAND

Type: federal republic

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

continued —

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS *continued*

SWITZERLAND *continued*

Branches: bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Independence: 1 August 1291

Elections: held every four years; next scheduled for 1991

TURKEY

Type: republican parliamentary democracy

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive—president empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (450-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

Independence: 29 October 1923 (from Ottoman Empire)

Elections: according to the Constitution, elections to the Grand National Assembly to be held every five years; last held 29 November 1987

UNITED KINGDOM

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by prime minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

Independence: 1 January 1801, United Kingdom established

Elections: at discretion of prime minister but must be held before expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election held 11 June 1987

USSR

Type: Communist state

Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—USSR Council of Ministers; legislative—USSR Congress of People's Deputies and USSR Supreme Soviet; judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

Independence: 1721 (Russian Empire proclaimed)

Elections: Congress of People's Deputies every five years; 2,250 seats in 1989; 87.6% held by party members

Recent Elections and Events: On May 29, 1990, Boris Yeltsin was elected President of the Russian Republic. (Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Russian Republic)

On June 8, 1990, a law passed by the Russian Federation (RSFSR) proclaimed that its laws take precedence over the Soviet constitution.

VATICAN

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state, seat of the Holy See

Branches: the pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the president of the Pontifical Commission, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; the administrative structure of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the Roman Curia; its most important temporal components include the Secretariat of State and Council for Public Affairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the College of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

Independence: 11 February 1929 (from Italy)

Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

YUGOSLAVIA

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces); executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province

Independence: 1 December 1918; independent monarchy established from the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, parts of the Turkish Empire, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Elections: Federal Assembly elected every four years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

Recent Elections and Events: A Serbian politician and Communist, Borisav Jovic, became president May 15, 1990 by annual rotation. He became the first among equals on the eight-man collective state presidency. He was an automatic choice to replace Slovenia's Janez Drnovsek because it was Serbia's turn to take over the post.

In a state of the union address on May 28, 1990, President Jovic called for a new constitution, saying it would help stabilize the country and prevent civil war.

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ALBANIA

Overview: As the poorest country in Europe, Albania's development has been limited by a rigid Communist ideology that governs economic and foreign trade policy. The economy operates on the principle of state ownership of the means of production. In recent years Albania has implemented limited economic reforms to stimulate its lagging economy, although they do not go as far as Soviet-style reforms. Attempts at self-reliance and a policy of not borrowing from international lenders have greatly hindered the development of a broad economic infrastructure. There are, however, considerable mineral resources, and Albania is largely self-sufficient in food.

ANDORRA

Overview: The mainstay of Andorra's economy is tourism. An estimated 12 million tourists visit annually, attracted by Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts. Agricultural production is limited by a scarcity of arable land, and most food has to be imported. The principal livestock activity is sheep raising. Manufacturing consists mainly of cigarettes, cigars, and furniture.

AUSTRIA

Overview: The economy depends primarily on manufacturing, which accounts for about 30% of GDP. Agriculture is of declining importance, contributing less than 4% to GDP and employing 8.5% of the labor force in 1986. In early 1987 the government introduced a policy of fiscal austerity and economic restructuring that should have long-term benefits for the economy. However, transitional difficulties soon became apparent as real growth slowed to 1%.

BELGIUM

Overview: The economy is based on diversified industrial and commercial activities. Industry is mostly concentrated in the populous Flemish area in the north, though the government is encouraging reinvestment in the southern region of Walloon. Belgium has few natural resources so must import essential raw materials, making its economy highly dependent on the state of world markets. In 1988 over 70% of trade was with other EC countries. During the period 1986-88 the economy profited from falling oil prices and a lower dollar, which helped to improve the terms of trade. Consequently,

real GDP grew by 2.9%, up from 1.5% in 1985. However, a large budget deficit, equal to about 7.7% of GNP, and a nearly 11% unemployment rate, cast a shadow on the economy.

BULGARIA

Overview: In recent years GNP growth has been from 1% to 3% annually, compared with nearly 5% annually during the period 1966-75. To improve economic performance, the government is attempting to increase efficiency by giving greater autonomy at the enterprise level and by stimulating individual initiative. The system, however, still remains under tight central control. The government's liberalization program, known as the New Economic Mechanism, began in agriculture in 1979 and in other sectors in 1982, but has yet to prove effective in boosting economic performance.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Overview: Czechoslovakia is highly industrialized and has a well-educated and skilled labor force. Its industry, transport, energy sources, banking, and most other means of production are state owned. The country is deficient, however, in energy and many raw materials. Moreover, its capital plant is old and lags well behind West European standards. Industry contributes over 50% to GNP and construction 10%. About 95% of agricultural land is in collectives or state farms. The centrally planned economy is tightly linked in trade (80%) to the USSR and Eastern Europe. The economy's growth has been sluggish during the 1980s; during the period 1982-88 real GNP growth averaged under 2% (1.4% in 1988). A GNP per capita figure of \$10,130 ranks next to the GDR as the highest in the Communist countries.

DENMARK

Overview: The highly diversified economy is heavily dependent on foreign trade (including services), which accounts for 40% of GDP. Over the past 30 years manufacturing has gradually replaced agriculture as the most important sector. In 1987 about 60% of total exports came from manufactured products compared to 30% from agriculture.

FINLAND

Overview: Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free-market economy. Its main economic force is the manufacturing

sector—principally the wood, metals, and engineering industries. Trade is important, with the export of goods contributing about 25% to GNP. Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imported raw materials, energy, and some components of manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining

FRANCE

Overview: One of the world's most developed economies, France has substantial agricultural resources and a highly diversified modern industrial sector. Large tracts of fertile land, the application of modern technology, and subsidies have combined to make it the leading agricultural producer in Western Europe. France is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products and is a major exporter of wheat and dairy products. The industrial sector generates about one-third of GDP and employs about one-third of the work force. Major branches of manufacturing are steel, motor vehicles, aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles, chemicals, and food processing. During the period 1982-86 economic growth was sluggish, annually averaging only 1.4%. The economy has had difficulty generating enough jobs for new entrants into the labor force, resulting in an unemployment rate still over 10%, but a downward trend may be beginning with the strong growth of 1988. The steadily advancing economic integration within the European Community is a major force affecting the fortunes of the various economic sectors.

GERMANY, EAST

Overview: The GDR has a centrally planned command economy in the Soviet fashion. Agricultural land is 95% collectivized, and financial institutions, transportation, and industrial and foreign trade enterprises are state owned. The GDR is the most industrialized country in Eastern Europe, with over half of its GNP generated by the industrial sector. It also enjoys the highest standard of living among Communist countries, with a per capita GNP of \$12,500 in 1988. Trade is characterized by exports of manufactured goods and imports of basic raw materials (lignite is the only important natural resource found in the GDR). About 65% of foreign trade is with the USSR and other CEMA countries. The GDR's most important trade partner in the West is the FRG, which provides the GDR with interest-free credit under a special trade arrangement.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES *continued*

GERMANY, East continued

During the period 1982-88 overall economic growth slowed to 1.5% from a rate of 2.0% during 1976-80. The GDR must overcome many economic problems that include low hard currency earnings, stagnating living standards, shortages of energy and labor, and an inadequate level of capital investment.

GERMANY, WEST

Overview: The FRG is a major economic power and one of the world's leading exporters. The country has a modern industrial economy, with a highly urbanized and skilled population that enjoyed a per capita GNP of more than \$18,000 in 1988. The FRG is poor in natural resources, coal being the most important mineral found in the country. Having a highly skilled labor force but lacking a resource base, the FRG's comparative advantage lies in the technologically advanced production stages. Thus manufacturing and services dominate economic activity, and raw materials and semi-manufactures constitute a large proportion of imports. In 1987 manufacturing accounted for 35% of GNP, with other sectors contributing lesser amounts.

GREECE

Overview: The economy is characterized by a strong service sector that accounts for over 55% of GDP, and a relatively large, inefficient agricultural sector that contributes 14% to GDP and employs 27% of the labor force. The industrial sector accounts for 25% of GDP, employs 20% of the labor force, and provides 50% of exports. An estimated 90% of businesses employ less than 10 workers, and half of the labor force is self-employed. For 1987 the GNP per capita of \$4,670 was the second-lowest among EC countries. Since 1981 the economy has shown little growth; GNP stagnated in 1986.

HUNGARY

Overview: The policies of the postwar government were to move Hungary from a predominately agricultural economy to an industrialized one. Consequently, the share of the labor force in agriculture dropped from over 50% in 1950 to under 20% in 1988. Agriculture, nevertheless, still remains an important sector, providing significant export earnings and fulfilling domestic food needs. Industry, 96% socialized, accounts for about 40% of GNP and 31% of employment. The economy is heavily dependent on international

trade, with flows about equally divided between Communist and non-Communist countries. During the period 1985-87 economic performance was poor; in 1985 real GNP growth declined 2.6% and in 1988 grew by only 1.1%, reflecting disappointing results in both industry and agriculture, while external debt doubled to nearly \$18 billion. In recent years Hungary has moved further than any other East European country in experimenting with decentralized and market-oriented enterprises. These experiments have failed to invigorate the economy because of chronic shortages of inputs from the state sector and the unwillingness of the central authorities to dismantle the basic command structure.

ICELAND

Overview: The economy is heavily dependent on the fishing industry, which provides nearly 75% of export earnings. In the absence of other natural resources, Iceland's one-sided economy is highly vulnerable to changing world fish prices. Other economic activities include livestock raising and aluminum smelting. In 1987 GDP showed substantial growth and expanded by more than 6%; this growth helped to reduce the unemployment rate to below 1%, among the lowest in the world. Inflation remained high, however, at a level near 20%.

IRELAND

Overview: The economy is small, open, and trade dependent. Agriculture, once the most important sector, is now dwarfed by industry, which accounts for 35% of GNP and about 80% of exports and employs 20% of the labor force. The government has successfully reduced the rate of inflation from double-digit figures in the late 1970s to about 2% in 1988. In 1987, after years of deficits, the balance of payments was brought into the black. Unemployment, however, is a serious problem. A 1988 unemployment rate of 18.5% placed Ireland second only to Spain as the country with the worst jobless record in Western Europe.

ITALY

Overview: Since World War II the economy has changed from one based on agriculture into the West's sixth-largest industrial economy. The country is still divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by large private companies and state enterprises and an undeveloped agricultural south. Services account for 59% of GDP, industry 36%, and agriculture

4%. Most raw materials needed by industry and over 80% of energy requirements must be imported. The economic recovery that began in mid-1983 has continued through 1988. During the period 1984-88, the economy grew at an annual average rate of 3%—higher than that of France or the FRG.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Overview: The prosperous economy is based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming. Industry accounts for 54% of total employment, the service sector 42% (mostly based on tourism), and agriculture and forestry 4%. The sale of postage stamps to collectors is estimated at \$10 million annually and accounts for 10% of revenues. Low business taxes (the maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced about 25,000 holding or so-called letter box companies to establish nominal offices in Liechtenstein. Such companies, incorporated solely for tax purposes, provide an additional 30% of state revenues. The economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union, and no national accounts data are available.

LUXEMBOURG

Overview: Luxembourg enjoys a degree of economic prosperity almost unique among industrialized democracies. The economy is stable and enjoys modest growth, near zero inflation, and negligible unemployment. Agriculture is based on small but highly productive family-owned farms, and the industrial sector, until recently dominated by steel, has become increasingly more diversified, particularly toward high-technology firms. During the past decade the financial sector's growth has more than compensated for the declining steel industry. Services, especially banking, account for a growing proportion of the economy. Luxembourg participates in an economic union with Belgium on trade and most financial matters.

MALTA

Overview: Significant resources are limestone, a favorable geographic location, and a productive labor force. Malta produces only about 20% of its food needs, has limited freshwater supplies, and has no domestic energy sources. Consequently, the economy is highly dependent on foreign trade and services. Manufacturing and tourism are the largest contributors to the economy. Manufacturing accounts for about 30% of GDP, with the textile and

continued →

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES *continued*

MALTA *continued*

clothing industry a major contributor. In 1987 inflation was held to a modest 0.4% rate and unemployment dropped to 4.4%. Per capita GDP at \$4,310 places Malta in the middle-income range of the world's nations.

MONACO

Overview: No data is published on the economy. Monaco, situated on the Mediterranean coast, is a popular resort, attracting tourists to its casino and pleasant climate. The state has no income tax and low business taxes and thrives as both a tax haven for individuals who have established residence there and for foreign companies that have set up businesses and offices. About 50% of Monaco's annual revenue comes from value-added taxes on hotels, banks, and the industrial sector; about 25% of revenue comes from tourism.

NETHERLANDS

Overview: The economy is highly developed and based on private enterprise. The government makes its presence felt, however, through the many regulations and permit requirements affecting most aspects of economic activity. The country maintains a high standard of living with a GNP per capita in excess of \$15,000. The trade and financial services sector contributes over 50% of GNP. Industrial activity, including construction, provides about 25% of GNP, and is led by the food-processing, oil-refining, and metal-working industries. The highly mechanized agricultural sector employs only 6% of the labor force, but provides large surpluses for export and the domestic food-processing industry. An unemployment rate of over 11% and a high government budget deficit are currently the most serious economic problems.

NORWAY

Overview: Norway has experienced rapid economic growth over the past 20 years, particularly in the mining and manufacturing sectors. It has one of the highest standards of living in the world with a per capita GDP of nearly \$20,000 in 1987. Since 1975 exploitation of large crude oil and natural gas reserves has helped to give Norway an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, the third-largest among OECD countries. Growth has declined since mid-1986, however, because of the sharp drop in world oil prices and a slowdown in consumer spending. In 1987 the

real GDP growth rate fell to 1.3% compared with the 4.4% rate of 1986. During 1987 inflation rose, averaging 8.7%, although unemployment remained low at about 2% of the labor force.

POLAND

Overview: The economy, except for the agricultural sector, is based on the Soviet model of state ownership of the country's productive assets. About 75% of agricultural production comes from the private sector and the rest from state farms. The economy presents a picture of moderate but slowing growth against a background of underlying weaknesses in recovering to the production levels of the 1970s. GNP increased between 3% and 6% annually during the period 1983-1986, but grew only 2.5% and 2.1% in 1987 and 1988, respectively. The inflation rate, after falling sharply from the 1982 peak of 100% to 22% in 1986, rose to an annual rate of 74% in early 1989. Shortages of consumer goods and some food items worsened in 1988-89. Agricultural products and coal remain the biggest hard currency earners, but manufactures are increasing in importance. Poland continues to have difficulty in servicing a large hard currency debt that amounted to \$38.9 billion at the end of 1988. Consequently, it is severely limited in its ability to import much needed hard currency goods.

PORTUGAL

Overview: In 1987, Portugal's per capita GDP was among the lowest in Europe at \$3,250. Industry employs about a third of the work force, producing 38% of GDP, and agriculture employs 22% of the work force and contributes 9% to GDP. Economic recovery began in mid-1985 after two years of recession and continued through 1987, when GDP posted a 5.0% increase. Inflation and unemployment rates also declined to single digit numbers for the first time in a decade. In 1987 record tourist and remittance earnings compensated for a trade deficit, enabling the balance of payments to show a surplus.

ROMANIA

Overview: Economic development, rigidly controlled by the government, is dominated by industrial activity. In 1986 industry generated over 60% of GNP and employed about 35% of the labor force. Persistent shortages of energy supplies, however, are affecting industrial output and the standard of living. Since the early

1980s the agricultural sector has suffered setbacks from periodic droughts, mismanagement, and shortages of inputs. Despite agricultural production shortfalls, the government has diverted food from domestic consumption to hard currency export markets. In 1982, Romania put into effect an austere import program and increased exports to Western countries. The resulting revenues have allowed the government to reduce its external debt from about \$10 billion in 1981 to \$4.9 billion at the end of 1987.

SAN MARINO

Overview: The economy relies heavily on the tourist industry as a source of revenue. More than 2 million tourists visit each year, contributing about 60% to GDP. The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is another important income producer. The manufacturing sector employs nearly 40% of the labor force and agriculture less than 4%.

SPAIN

Overview: The economy has done well since Spain joined the European Economic Community in 1986. With an estimated 5.5% increase in real GDP in 1987, economic growth was double the average for the EEC. Increased investment (up 14.4%) was the most important factor pushing the economic expansion. Inflation moderated to 5.3%, in line with efforts to move inflation down to the EEC average of 3.2%. The most serious economic problem facing Spain is an unemployment rate of 20.6%, the highest in Europe.

SWEDEN

Overview: Aided by a long period of peace and neutrality during World War I through World War II, Sweden has achieved a high standard of living under a welfare state system. It has virtually full employment with less than 2% of the work force unemployed in 1987. Sweden is highly industrialized, has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled and intelligent labor force. Timber, hydropower, and iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy that is heavily oriented toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50% of output and exports. In 1987 real GDP grew by 3.1% and the budget deficit declined. On the negative side, inflation increased and higher wage costs eroded the country's competitiveness in foreign markets.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES *continued*

SWITZERLAND

Overview: Expanding industrial production combined with low inflation and unemployment gives Switzerland one of the world's most prosperous economies, despite its having few natural resources. The nation's success can be interpreted as a product of sound economic policies. Management-labor relations are harmonious with few disputes. By sticking to a consistent anti-inflationary policy based on a slow and steady growth in the money supply and a balanced budget, the government has set a steady course for continued growth.

TURKEY

Overview: The economic reforms that Turkey launched in 1980 continue to bring an impressive stream of benefits. The economy has grown steadily since the early 1980s, with real growth in per capita GDP increasing more than 6% annually. Agriculture remains the most important economic sector, employing about 60% of the labor force, accounting for almost 20% of GDP, and contributing about 25% to exports. Impressive growth in recent years has not solved all of the economic problems facing Turkey. Inflation and interest rates remain high, and a large budget deficit will continue to provide difficulties for a country undergoing a substantial transformation from a centrally controlled to a free market economy.

UNITED KINGDOM

Overview: The UK is one of the world's great trading powers and financial centers, and its economy ranks among the four largest in Europe. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1.1% of the labor force. Industry is a mixture of public and private enterprises, employing about 23% of the work force and generating 22% of GNP. The UK is an energy-rich nation with large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 12% of GNP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Following the recession of 1979-81, the economy has enjoyed the longest period of continuous economic growth it has had during the last 30 years. During the period 1982-88 real GNP grew by about 22%, while the inflation rate dropped from 14% to 4.9%. Between 1986 and 1988 unemployment fell from 11% to 8%.

USSR

Overview: In 1988 the economy grew by 1.5%, little better than the poor performance of 1987. Industrial output rose by 2.4%, about average for the post-Brezhnev era. Agricultural production fell by 2% in 1988; moderate gains in the livestock sector were not enough to offset poor harvests of potatoes and other vegetables and a reduced grain harvest. Urban consumers continue to experience shortages of fruits, potatoes, vegetables, and high-quality non-food consumer goods. The highly centralized bureaucratic planning and administration of the economy have led to inefficiencies, technological backwardness, and sluggish growth for many years. In June 1987 the government adopted General Secretary Gorbachev's widespread economic management reforms, which are aimed at overcoming the current low levels of productivity for labor and capital and modernizing the industrial capital stock. If implemented successfully, the reforms will substantially reduce the role of directive plan targets and the central bureaucracies in management of the economy and, for the first time, will provide a wide latitude of decisionmaking by individual enterprises. To date, implementation has been slow and where introduced has often had unanticipated and undesirable effects on prices and supply of commodities.

VATICAN

Overview: The economy is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world, the sale of postage stamps, tourist mementos, fees for admission to museums, and the sale of publications.

YUGOSLAVIA

Overview: Economic problems have bedeviled the country since Tito's death in 1980, when the economic boom of the 1970s, financed largely with foreign loans, came to an end. During the early 1980s the government responded to the urgings of the IMF and Western creditors and approved ambitious economic reform programs that emphasized the role of market forces. However, Yugoslavia has failed to make good on the programs. Inflation and unemployment remain among the highest in Europe. Half of GNP comes from industry and 14% from agriculture, including fisheries and forestry. Socialized enterprise dominates industry, while over 80% of the agricultural land is privately owned.

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's *The World Factbook 1989*.

VII. Individual Country Maps



ANDORRA



PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA

AREA: 185 sq.mi. 479 sq.km.
 Half the size of New York City
 POPULATION: 56,000 (est'd for 1989)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$ --

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MAP NO. 3413 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987



REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

AREA: 32,369 sq. mi. 83,836 sq. km.
Slightly smaller than Maine
POPULATION: 7,600,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Vienna
(1,500,000 1987 cen.)
GNP Per Capita: US\$17,270 (1988)



MAP NO. 3414 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987



MAP NO. 3412 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1987

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

AREA: 44,365 sq. mi. 114,905 sq. km.
About the size of Ohio
POPULATION: 8,900,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Sofia
(1,119,000 est'd 1987)
GNP Per Capita: US\$ --



MAP NO. 3411 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1989

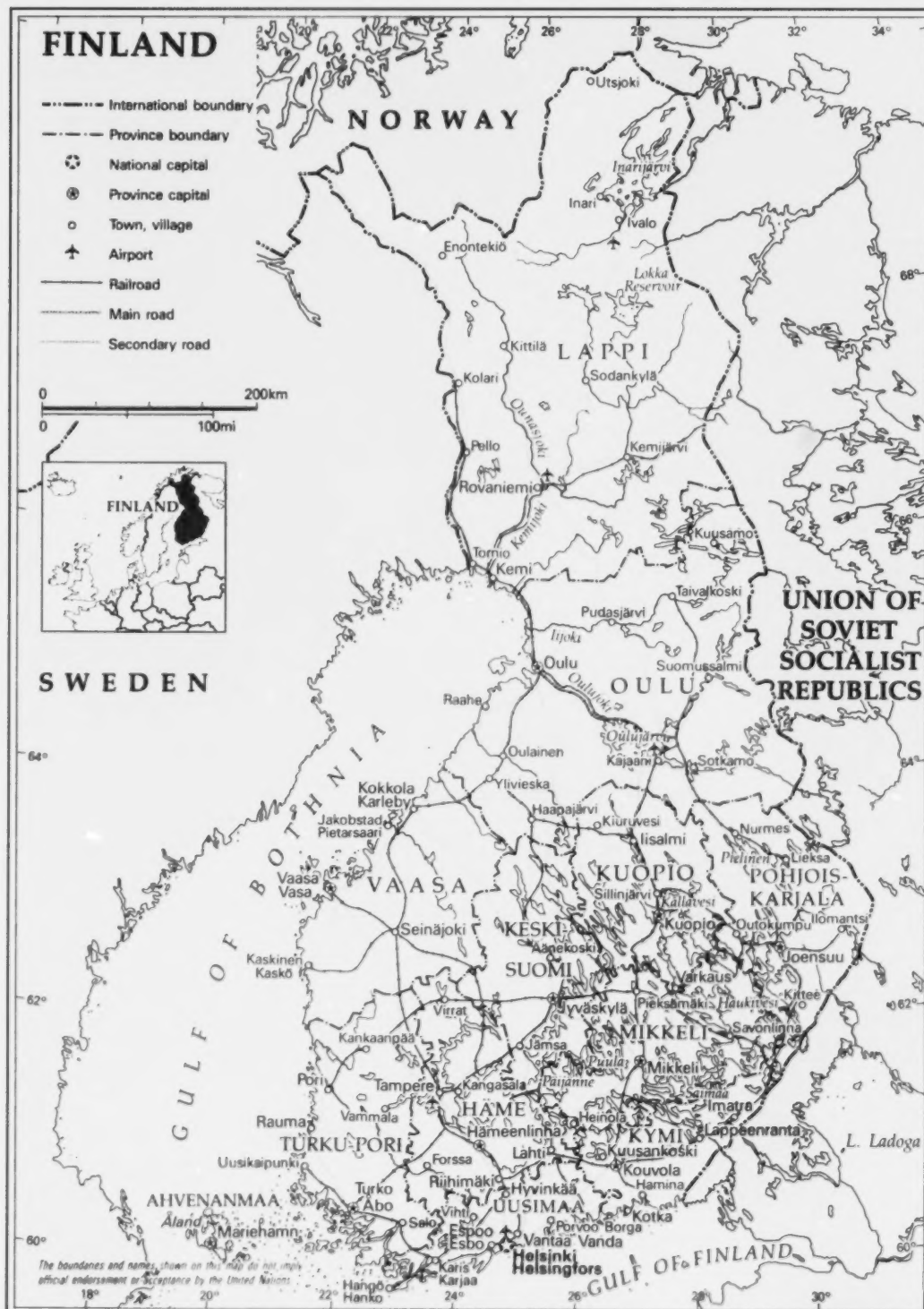


CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC

AREA: 49,365 sq. mi. 127,855 sq. km.
 The size of New York State
POPULATION: 15,700,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Prague
 (1,200,000 est'd 1987)
GNP Per Capita: US\$ --



FINLAND



MAP NO. 3420 UNITED NATIONS
 MARCH 1987

REPUBLIC OF FINLAND

AREA: 130,119 sq. mi. 337,008 sq. km.
Slightly smaller than Montana
POPULATION: 5,000,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Helsinki
 (487,000 est'd 1988)
GNP Per Capita: US\$18,610 (1988)





FRENCH REPUBLIC

AREA: 220,668 sq.mi. 571,530 sq.km.
 Four-fifths the size of Texas
POPULATION: 56,400,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Paris
 (2,188,918 1982 cen.)
GNP Per Capita: US\$16,080 (1988)

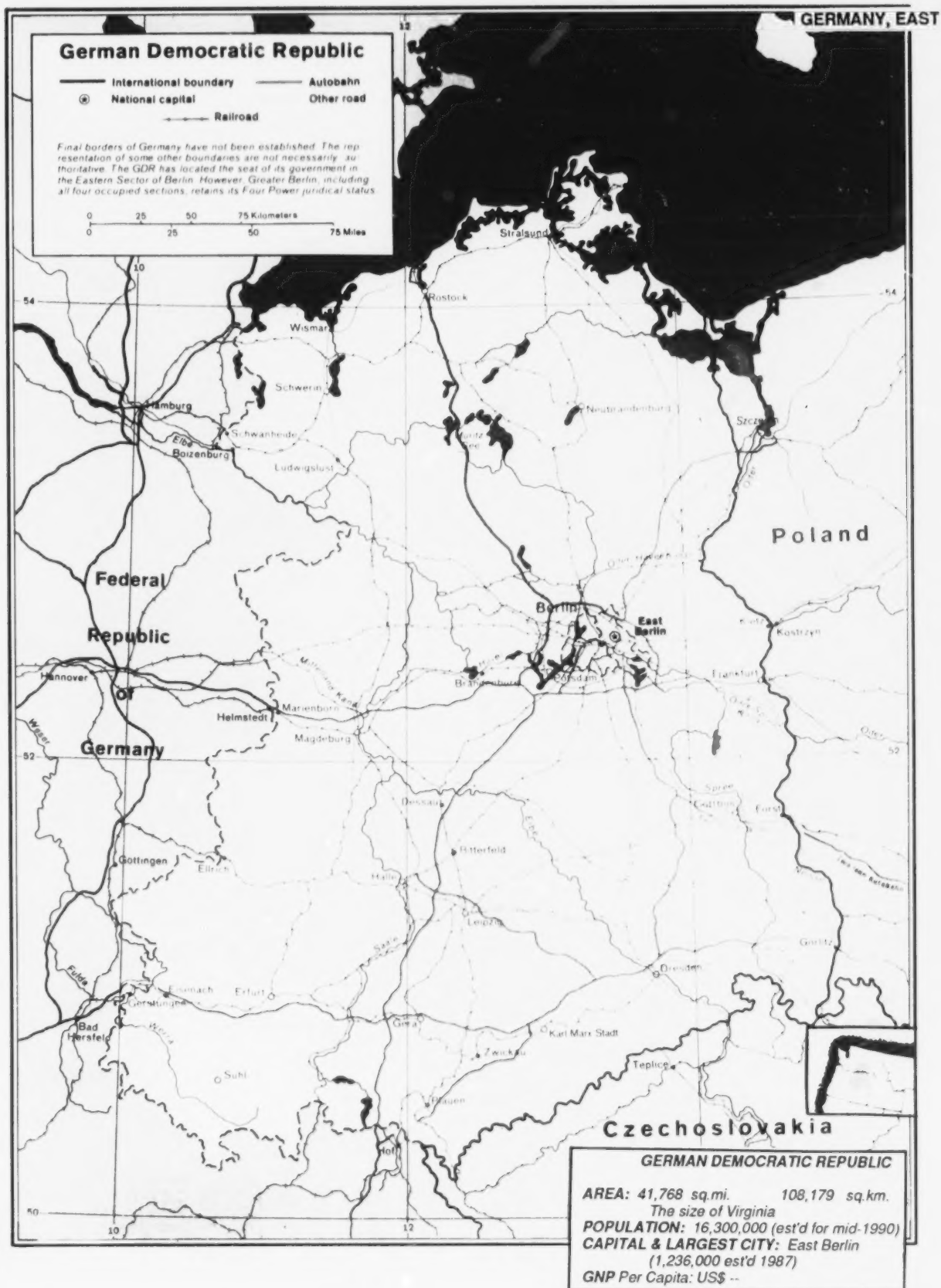
GREECE



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

AREA: 51,146 sq.mi. 132,468 sq.km.
The size of Alabama
 POPULATION: 10,100,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Athens
 (met. 3,016,457 est'd 1981)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$4,790 (1988)





GERMANY, WEST



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
 AREA: 95,975 sq. mi. 248,575 sq. km.
 The size of Wyoming
 POPULATION: 63,200,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 CAPITAL: Bonn (285,000 cen 1977)
 LARGEST CITY: Berlin (1,800,000 est'd 1987)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$18,530 (1988)

Final borders of Germany have not been established. The republication of some other boundaries are not necessarily an indication. GDR has located the seat of its government in the Eastern Sector of Berlin. However, Greater Berlin including all four occupied sectors, remains its four power political status.



MAP NO. 3560 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1989



REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

AREA: 35,919 sq.mi. 93,030 sq. km.
Slightly smaller than Indiana
POPULATION: 10,600,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Budapest
(2,104,000 est'd 1988)
GNP Per Capita: US\$2,460 (1988)

ICELAND

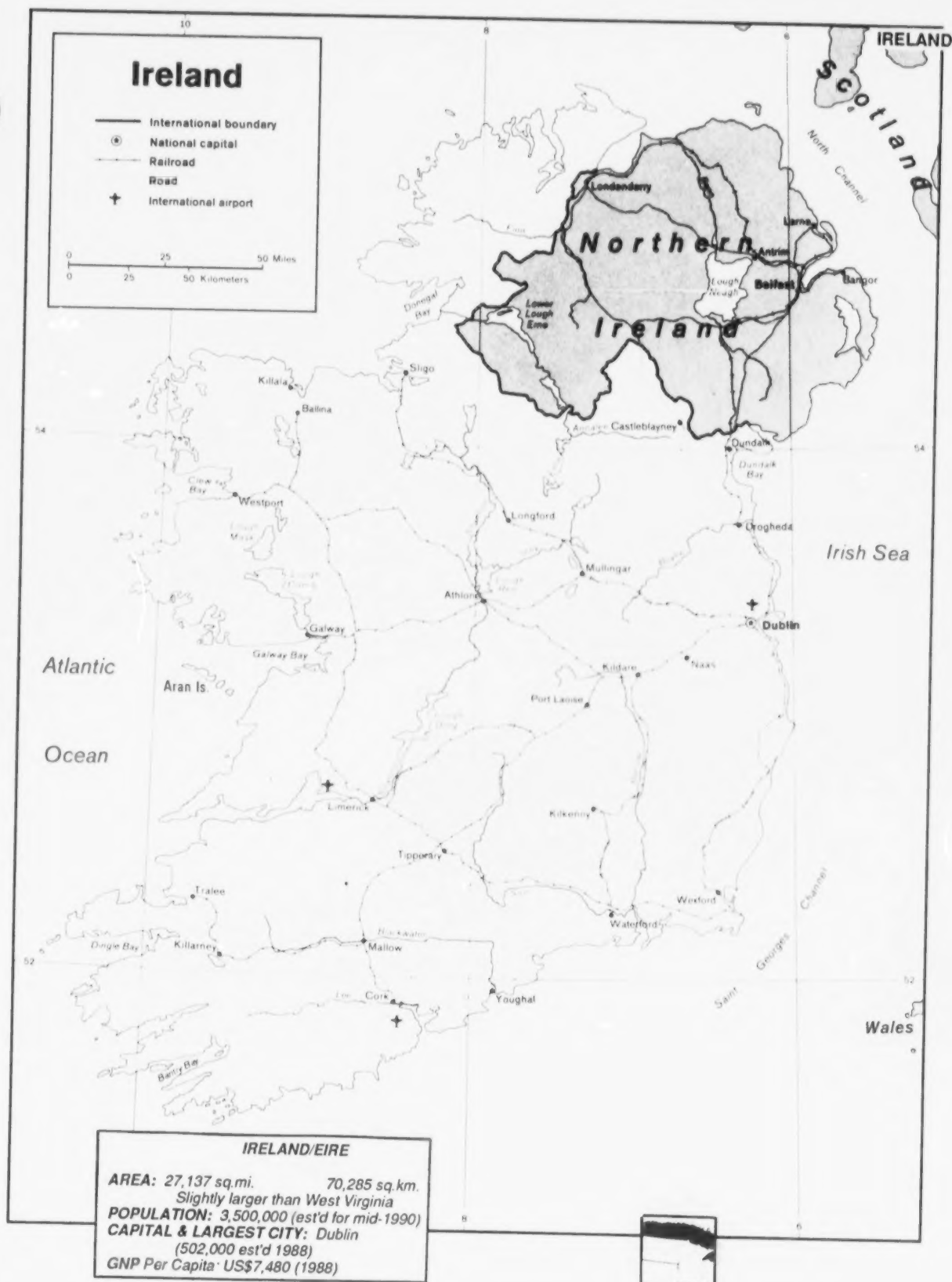


517995 3-76

REPUBLIC OF ICELAND

AREA: 39,769 sq. mi. 103,002 sq. km.
The size of Virginia
POPULATION: 300,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Reykjavik
(89,000 est, 1986)
GNP Per Capita: US\$20,160 (1988)





ITALY



518632 5-77

ITALIAN REPUBLIC

AREA: 116,303 sq. mi. 301,225 sq. km.

About twice the size of Florida

and Georgia combined

POPULATION: 57,700,000 (est'd for mid-1990)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Rome

(2,800,000 est'd 1987)

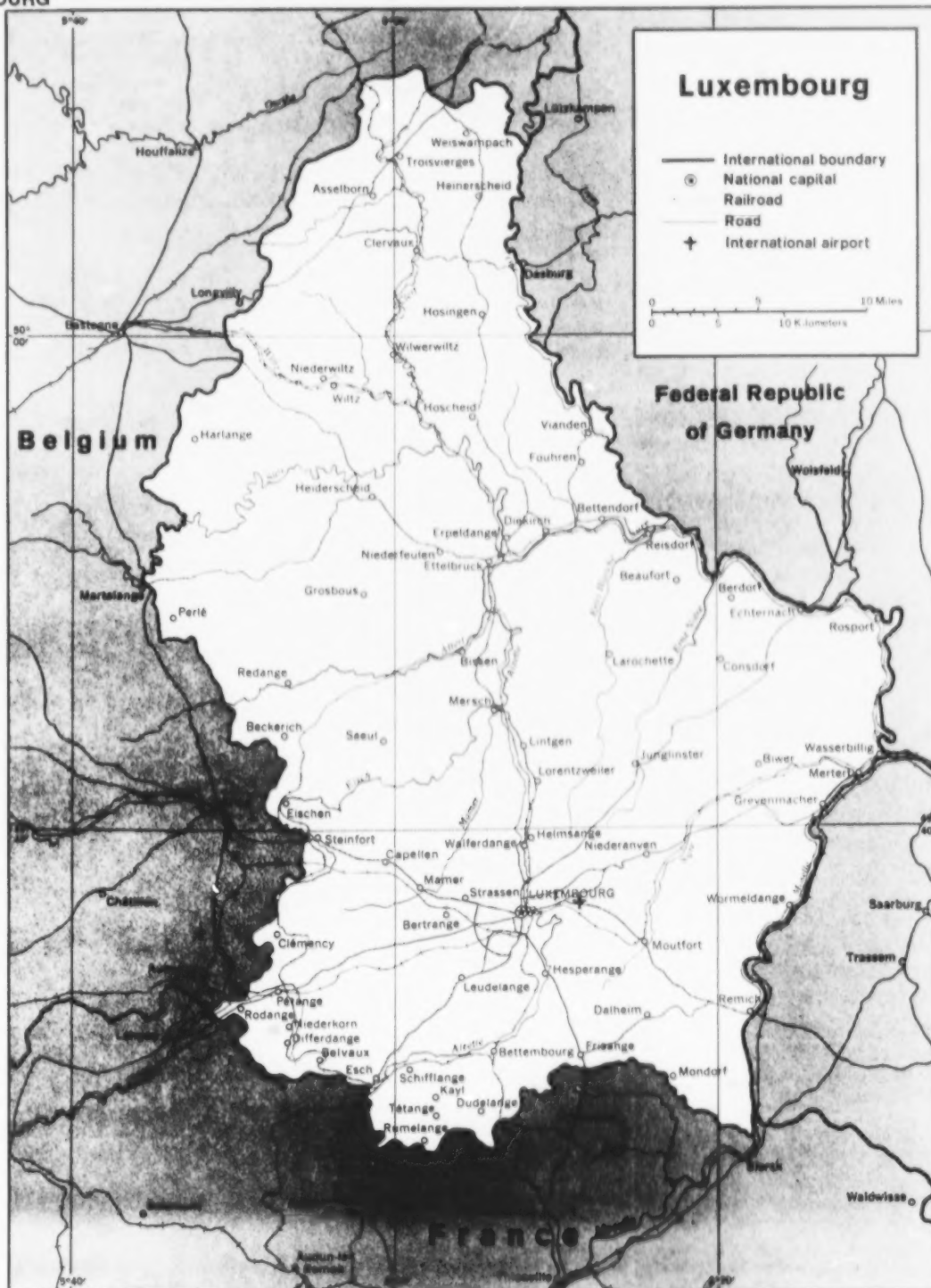
GNP Per Capita: US\$13,320 (1988)



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LUXEMBOURG



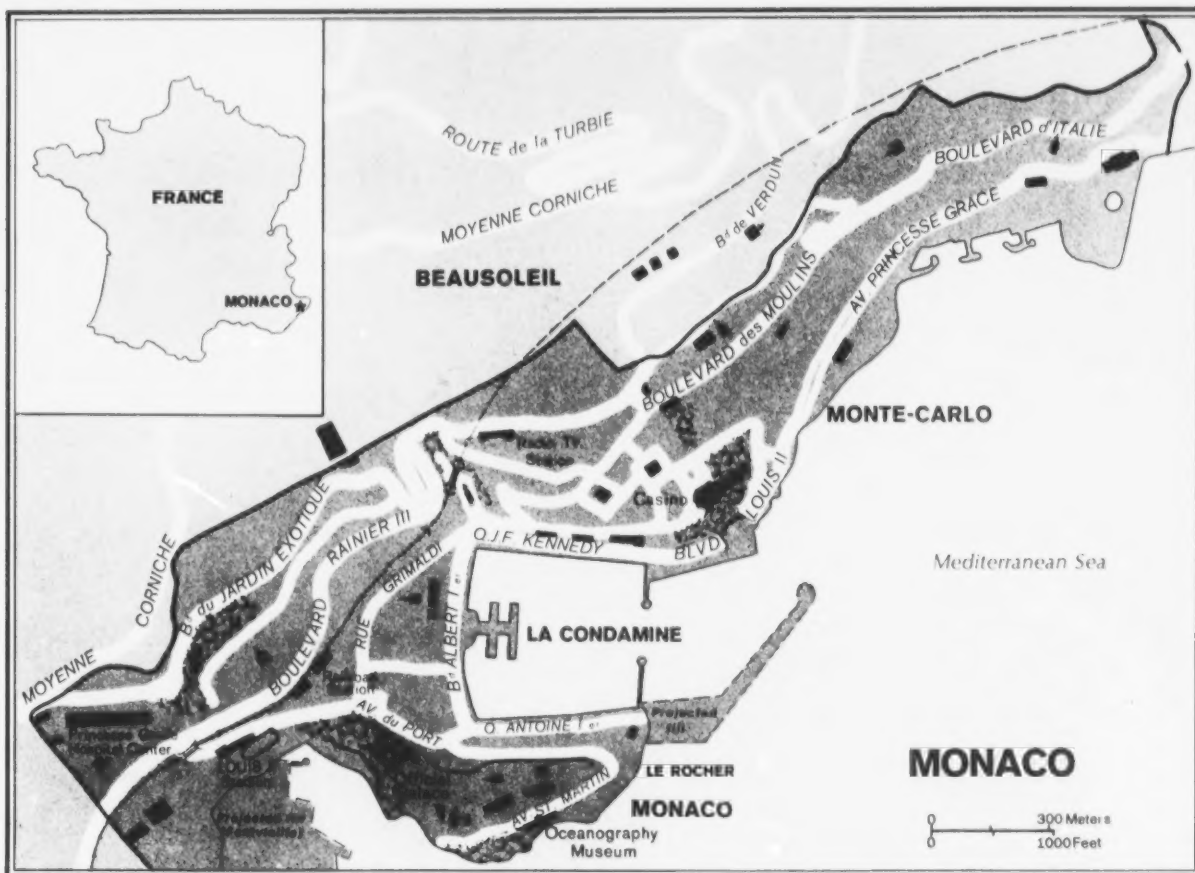
GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

AREA: 998 sq.mi. 2,586 sq.km.
 Smaller than Rhode Island
 POPULATION: 400,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Luxembourg
 (86,000 est'd 1986)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$22,600 (1988)



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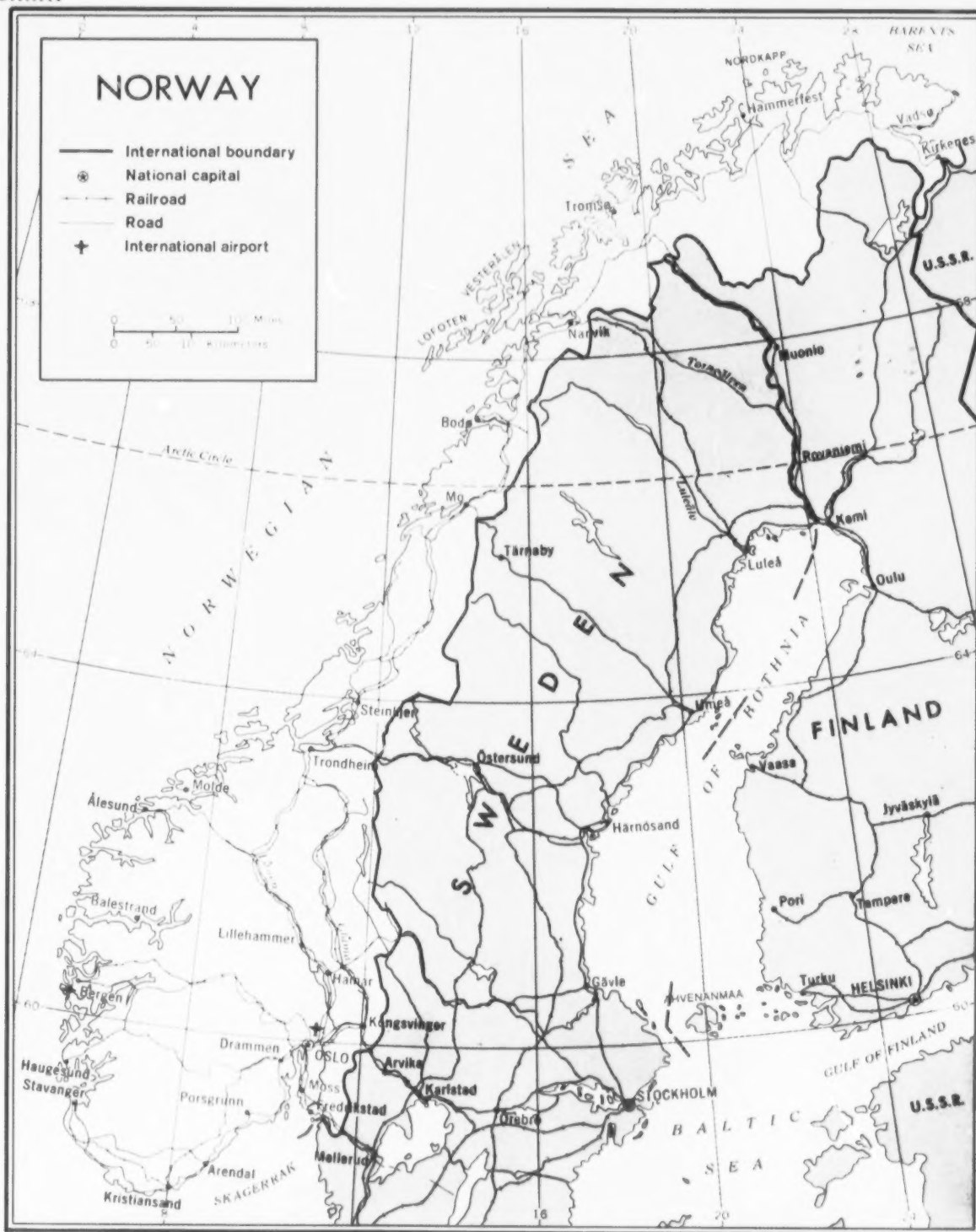
MONACO



PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

AREA: 0.6 sq.mi. 1.55 sq.km.
 POPULATION: 29,000 (est'd for 1989)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Monaco-Ville
 (1,700 est'd 1985)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$ --

NORWAY



518051 4-76

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

AREA: 125,181 sq.mi. 324,219 sq.km.
Slightly larger than New Mexico
POPULATION: 4,200,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Oslo
(449,000 in 1988)
GNP Per Capita: US\$20,020 (1988)



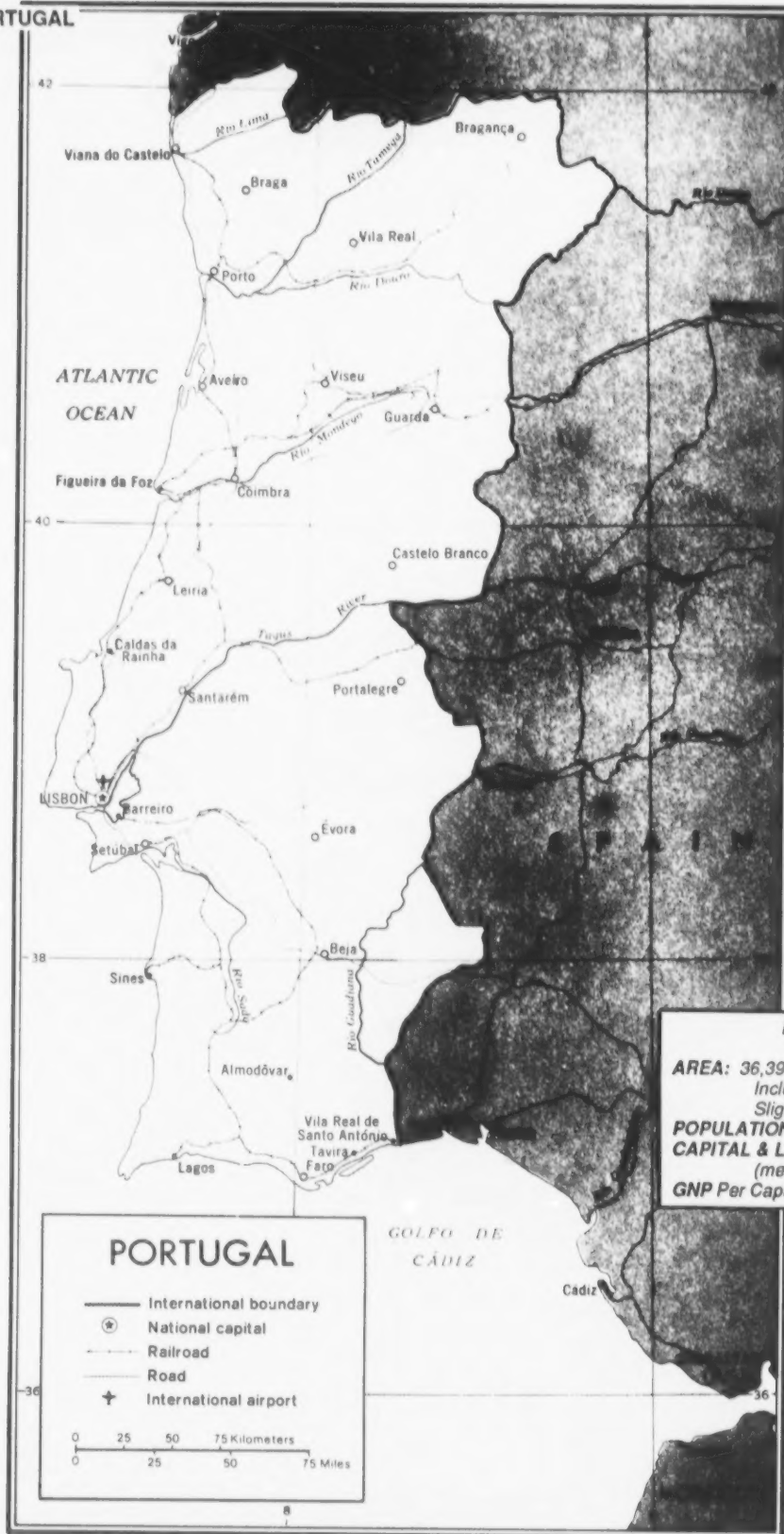


REPUBLIC OF POLAND

AREA: 120,727 sq.mi. 312,683 sq.km.
The size of New Mexico
 POPULATION: 37,800,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Warsaw
 (1,600,000 est'd 1987)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$1,850 (1988)



PORTUGAL



REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL

AREA: 36,390 sq.mi. 94,250 sq.km.
Includes the Azores and Madeira Islands.
Slightly smaller than Indiana.

POPULATION: 10,400,000 (est'd for mid-1990)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Lisbon
(met. 2,000,000 est'd 1987)

GNP Per Capita: US\$3,670 (1988)

PORTUGAL

- International boundary
- ★ National capital
- Railroad
- Road
- ✈ International airport

0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles



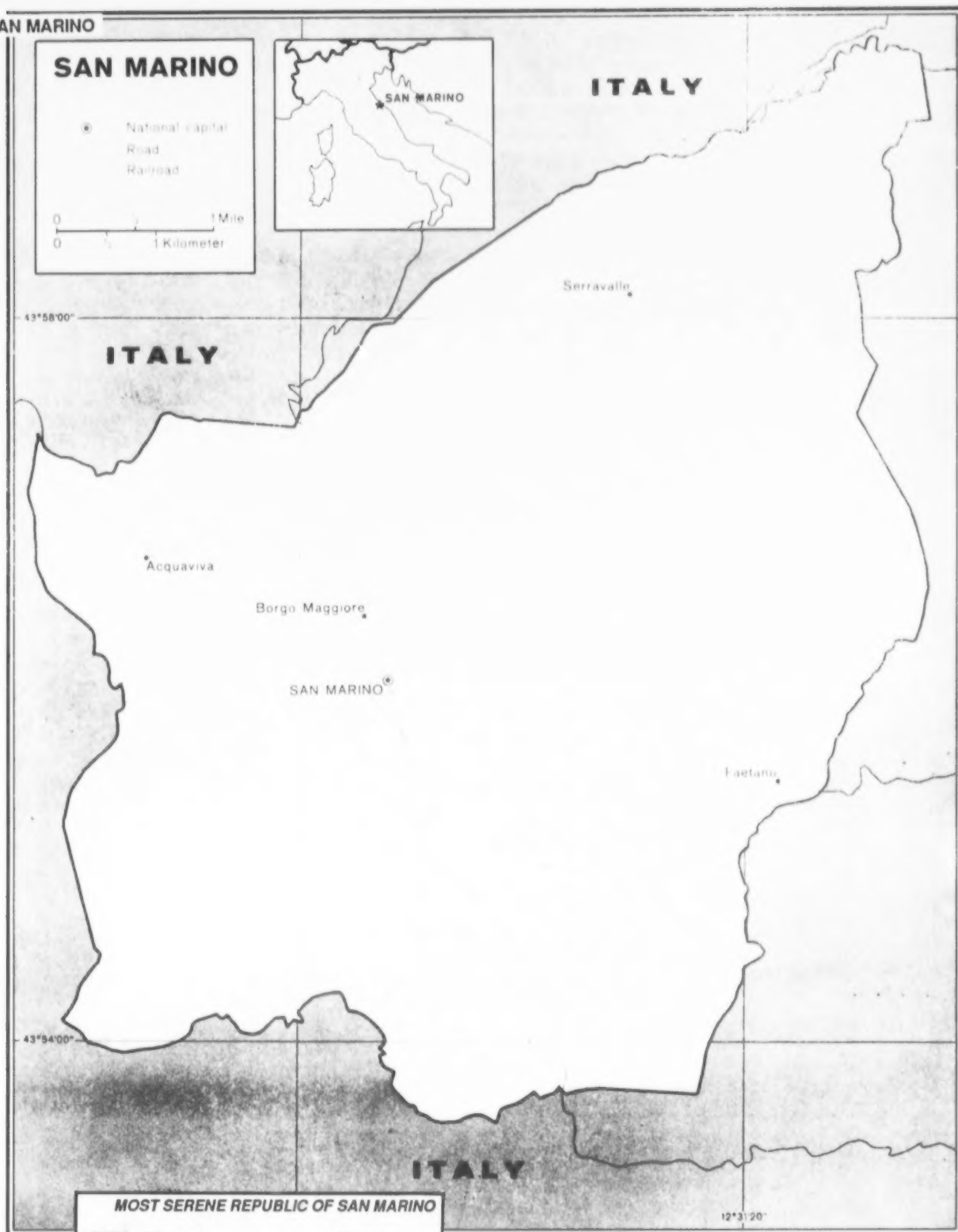
519004 B-78

**ROMANIA**

AREA: 91,699 sq.mi. 237,500 sq.km.
Slightly smaller than New York State
and Pennsylvania combined
POPULATION: 23,300,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bucharest
(1,900,000 est'd 1986)
GNP Per Capita: US\$ --



SAN MARINO



MOST SERENE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO

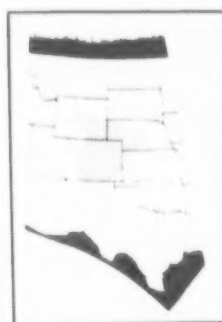
AREA: 24 sq.mi. 62 sq.km.
 POPULATION: 23,000 (est'd for 1989)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: San Marino
 (4,179 est'd 1987)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$ --

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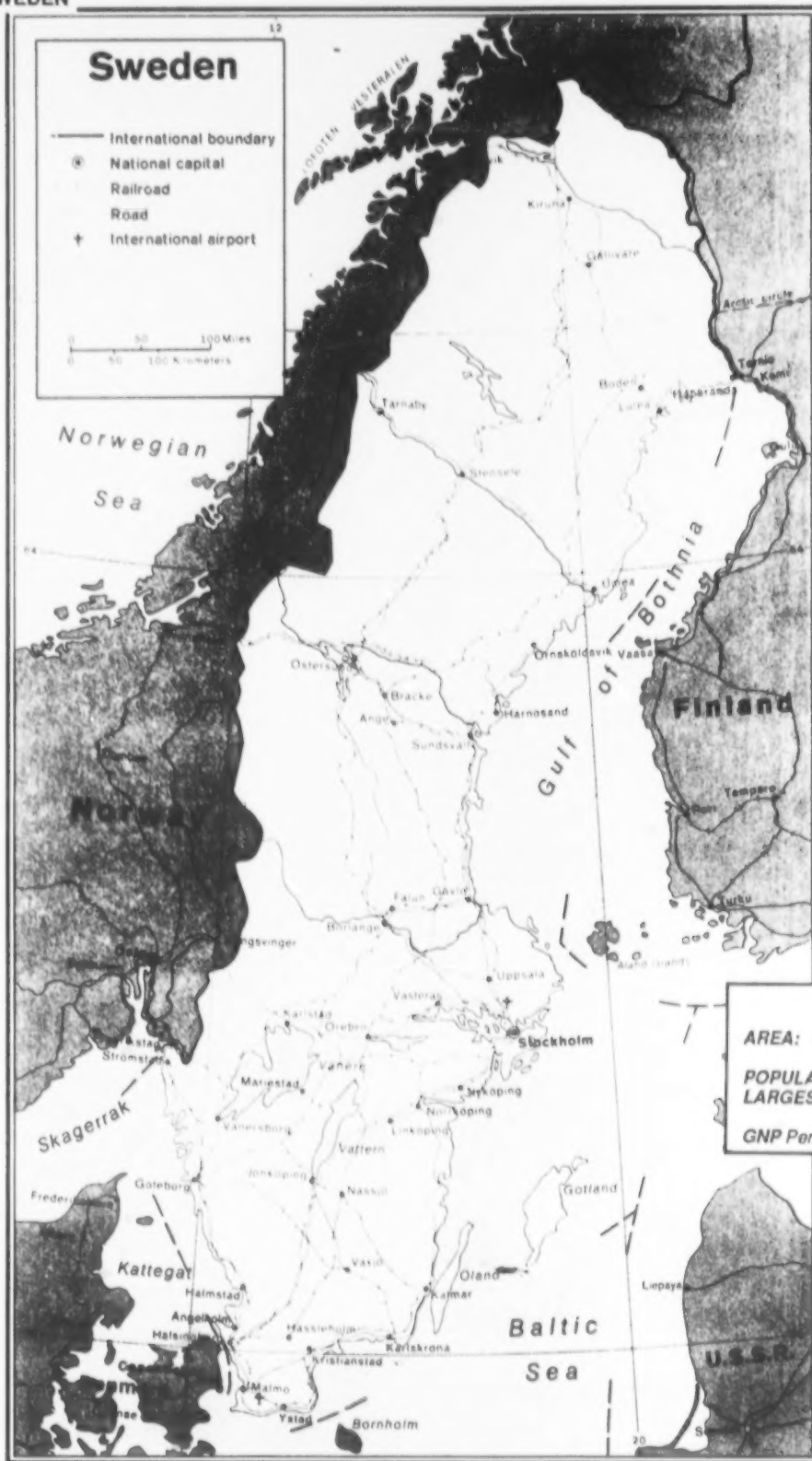


ESPAÑA

AREA: 194,896 sq. mi. 504,781 sq. km.
 The size of Arizona and Utah combined
 POPULATION: 39,400,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Madrid
 (3,500,000 est'd 1987)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$7,740 (1988)



SWEDEN



KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

AREA: 173,731 sq.mi. 449,964 sq.km.

Larger than California

POPULATION: 8,500,000 (est'd for mid-1990)

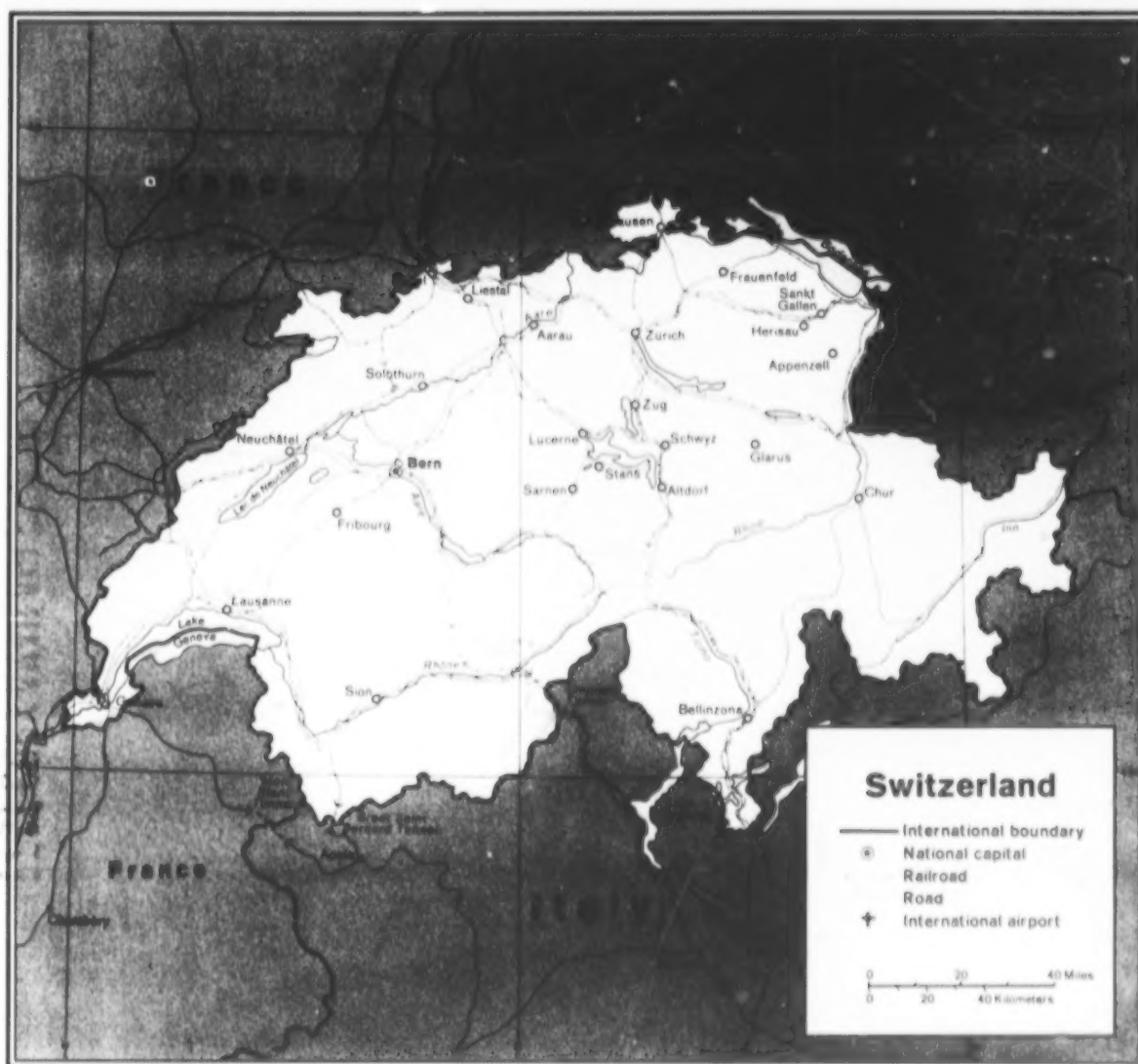
LARGEST CITY: Stockholm

(663,000 in 1988)

GNP Per Capita: US\$19,150 (1988)



SWITZERLAND



SWISS CONFEDERATION

AREA: 15,941 sq. mi. 41,287 sq. km.
 As large as Massachusetts, Connecticut,
 and Rhode Island combined
 POPULATION: 6,700,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 CAPITAL: Bern LARGEST CITY: Zurich
 (351,000 in 1987)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$27,260 (1988)





REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

AREA: 301,381 sq.mi. 780,577 sq.km.
Twice the size of California
POPULATION: 56,700,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL: Ankara (8,800,000 est'd 1987)
LARGEST CITY: Istanbul (5,800,000 in 1988)
GNP Per Capita: US\$1,280 (1988)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UNITED KINGDOM

0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers

- International boundary
- ⊙ National capital
- Road
- ✈ International Airport



UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

AREA: 94,226 sq.mi. 244,045 sq.km.
Slightly smaller than Oregon
POPULATION: 57,400,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: London
(6,700,000 est'd 1986)
GNP Per Capita: US\$12,800 (1988)

518634 5.77



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

AREA: 8,649,496 sq. mi. 22,402,194 sq. km.
Nearly 2 1/2 times the size the U.S.
POPULATION: 291,000,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Moscow
(8,800,000 est'd 1987)
GNP Per Capita: US\$ --



517538 3-75

THE HOLY SEE

AREA: 108.7 acres
POPULATION: 750 (est'd 1989)
GNP Per Capita: US\$ --

YUGOSLAVIA



SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

AREA: 98,766 sq. mi. 255,804 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 23,800,000 (est'd for mid-1990)
 LARGEST CITY: Belgrade
 (1,300,000 est'd 1980)
 GNP Per Capita: US\$2,680 (1988)



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